

S. Africa 83 Are Feared Dead Explosion In Thailand Jet Crash Traps 64

No Sabotage
Seen as Miners
Return to Jobs

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — An explosion at a gold mine shaft Monday trapped at least 64 workers as black miners returned to their jobs after the longest and costliest labor walkout in South Africa.

A company spokesman said 28 of the 92 men who were descending the shaft when the explosion happened had been found on the surface later in the day. He said it had not been determined how the workers had been made it to the surface, or exactly where they were found.

[Rescuers found six men dead and five alive at a small pump station off the main shaft. The Associated Press reported, quoting a company spokesman.]

Officials of the St. Helena mine in the Orange Free State town of Welkom, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, said they had been unable to establish contact with the missing miners.

The officials said most of the men were in a shaft elevator at the time of the blast. There were no suggestions of sabotage.

The mine, owned by General Mining Union Corp., or Gencon, was one of dozens struck by black miners during the three-week walkout that ended Sunday. More than a quarter of a million striking members of the National Union of Mineworkers accepted a wage and benefits offer that management had proposed two months ago.

The average black miner now earns about \$285 a month, and is fed and lodged in a hostel.

Danger pay and death benefits were among the issues in the bitter labor dispute, which left nine miners dead and more than 500 injured in clashes with the police and mine security guards.

Gencon mines have had two accidents resulting in mass fatalities in the past year. An underground fire that killed 177 workers a year ago was blamed on the use of highly volatile materials for coating underground conduits.

Officials of Gencon said they did not know the cause of the blast Monday or the extent of casualties. A spokesman said that, at the time of the explosion, about 6:45 A.M., 434 workers were underground. Most escaped through tunnels to an adjacent shaft, he said.

The elevator of the affected shaft had a capacity of 82 workers, but the actual number of passengers was not known, the company said.

"The shaft is so severely damaged that it is not known at this time," he said.

See MINE, Page 6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BANGKOK — A Thai Airways jet trying to avoid a collision with another airliner crashed Monday into the sea off the resort island of Phuket, apparently killing all 83 persons aboard, the airline said.

Late Monday night, Thai Airways said in a statement: "As of 10:30 P.M. Thai Airways believes there are to be no survivors."

The Thai Airways plane was trying to avoid a collision with a Dragonair jetliner. Dragonair, formed two years ago, is based in Hong Kong.

Police boats and fishermen retrieved at least 17 bodies from the Andaman Sea before the search was called off shortly after nightfall, Thai Airways said.

The Thai plane was a Boeing 737 carrying 74 passengers and a crew of nine.

The managing director of Thai Airways, Air Marshal Narong Dithipong, said the passengers included 35 Thais.

The other passengers were Malaysians, Americans, Japanese and Europeans.

Marshal Narong said the plane was trying to avoid hitting the Dragonair jet when it crashed eight miles (12 kilometers) from Phuket airport. Phuket is 540 miles southwest of Bangkok.

Marshal Narong said the two planes should have landed 10 minutes apart, but a delay for one of the planes brought them to the airport at the same time.

The Dragonair jet, with 127 persons aboard, landed safely at the Phuket airport and reported the crash to the control tower, Marshal Narong said.

Marshal Narong said the Thai Airways Flight TH365 was flying from the commercial town of Hat Yai, 155 miles east of Phuket.

It was to pick up passengers and continue on to Bangkok, he said.

It was the third fatal crash of a Thai Airways jet since April 1980. Eleven persons were killed on April 15, 1985, when a Boeing 737 crashed into a hill in the southern province of Phangnga. That jet also was bound for Phuket, about 40 miles away.

On April 27, 1980, a Thai Airways jet crashed north of the Bangkok airport after being struck by lightning. Forty-one persons died.

In Hong Kong, Dragonair said in a statement that its officials "have spoken to the captain of the Dragonair aircraft in the area at the time and have been assured that the Dragonair aircraft was not involved."

"We express our sympathy and condolences to Thai Airways," it added.

Before the search for survivors was called off, Marshal Narong said many survivors were seen in the water. But the manager of the Phuket airport, Piyonon Thavisang, said that Marshal Narong's statement was based on preliminary and inaccurate reports.

(AP, UPI)



Representatives of the ruling party and the opposition in South Korea after reaching agreement on a constitution.

Accord Reached on Seoul Constitution

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Ruling and opposition party leaders agreed Monday on a new constitution for South Korea, taking an important step toward democracy after years of military and authoritarian rule.

The constitution, which still must be approved by the National Assembly and in a public referendum, would allow direct presidential elections to take place late this year, the key demand of protesters who took to the streets in June. The elections would be the first genuinely contested voting since 1971.

The agreement Monday came after one month of negotiations between four leading politicians from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and four from the Reunification Democratic Party, the principal opposition group. The respective leaders of the two parties, Roh Tae Woo and Kim Young Sam, are expected to meet later this week.

Talks had stalled on several issues, including the opposition's desire to lower the voting age from 20 to 18 or 19. The ruling party prevailed in that dispute, leaving the age at 20.

But the opposition succeeded in several key points, including limiting presidential power to declare martial law and ending presidential power to dissolve parliament. Both were considered key issues in a nation that repeatedly has seen leaders respond with repression when politically challenged.

Leaders from both parties were eager to complete the negotiations to show their commitment to rapid democratization. They also wanted to show progress this week as students return to universities.

Student protests in June with strong middle class backing forced the government to agree to direct elections, which prompted the drafting of a new constitution. Middle class support for future demonstrations may depend on how quickly politicians seem to be moving forward, many diplomats and politicians in Seoul have said.

"The main thing is to realize the election," said Park Yong Man, an opposition party negotiator. "In order to make the election a reality, we've had to make whatever concessions are necessary. That's why we even had to compromise on voting age."

Leaders also hope the draft will help quiet labor unrest, which has affected more than 2,000 companies this summer. The new constitution would guarantee the rights to form unions, to bargain collectively and, for most employees, to strike.

In the latest such dispute, representatives of 14,000 company taxi drivers in Seoul voted to begin a strike.

See KOREA, Page 6

Kuwaiti Freighter Fired On

Iran Speedboats Attack Ship; Iraq Hits Oil Targets

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iranian Revolutionary Guards raked a Kuwaiti freighter with machine-gun fire Monday as Iraq launched its third wave of air raids against Iranian oil facilities in the Gulf in as many days.

Tension mounted sharply throughout the Gulf region as another convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers, under heavy American naval escort, made its way north through the Gulf.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq vowed on Saturday, in resuming the so-called tanker war, "From now on, we will strike them in the sea and destroy all the economic arteries that finance their military aggression."

In daily raids since, Iraq now claims it has hit five ships laden with Iranian oil and has struck at Tehran's main Gulf oil terminals and loading docks.

The first Iranian response came just before dawn Monday when three small Revolutionary Guard speedboats circled the Kuwaiti container ship Jebel Ali off the United Arab Emirates near the Strait of Hormuz.

The Iranians fired machine guns and several rocket-propelled grenades — a light, anti-tank weapon — into the 20,526-ton ship's hull, damaging about 35 of the truck-sized shipping containers.

The Jebel Ali, flying a Kuwaiti flag, is owned by a consortium of the governments of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Iraq.

Iran's chief spokesman, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of parliament, warned on July 24 that there would be a new policy of reprisals against nations backing Iraq if Iranian economic targets were subjected to attacks.

"If Iran's economic centers and installations are attacked," he said, "Iran will strike at economic centers of Iraq's allies."

Iraqi planes bombed the Iranian oil terminal at Lark Island near the mouth of the Gulf on Monday, a communiqué said. Iraq had moved the facilities there after attacks on Kharg Island and other oil installations closer to Iraq.

Iraq said its planes also hit a ship in the upper Gulf with a missile. Shipping sources identified the ship as the Iranian supertanker Shoush. The extent of damage or casualties was not immediately known.

Since renewing the raids Saturday after a 45-day lull, Iraqi planes have bombed Iranian oil installations at Kharg Island, Farsi and Lavan Islands, the Rakhsh offshore oil field and the Sirri Island terminal.

The renewed shipping attacks apparently reflected Iraqi frustration over a United Nations Security Council effort to end the seven-year war.

While remaining elusive on whether or not it would accept the Security Council cease-fire resolution, Iran has used the lull to boost its oil shipping to about 20 million barrels a day, gaining badly needed foreign exchange to continue its war effort.

In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, released Monday but dated Saturday to coincide with the renewed attacks, the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, said it was "manifestly clear" that Iran was rejecting the cease-fire resolution.

"In view of the enormous threats to Iraq's security and sovereignty and the lives of its citizens," the letter said, "there is no longer any justification for refraining from attacks."

See GULF, Page 6

Philippine Businesses Seek Signs of a Long-Term Recovery

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Raul T. Concepcion remembers the days when street protests and politicking were the stuff of daily life for a businessman, and such matters as output and inventory control were almost beside the point.

In the years before the government of Ferdinand E. Marcos collapsed, Mr. Concepcion spent much of his time marshaling political opposition among fellow executives in Manila's Makati business district. By late 1984, the Makati group had emerged as a key element in the spreading rebellion against the Marcos regime.

Now, a year and a half after Corason C. Aquino assumed the presidency, Mr. Concepcion and his colleagues believe that the Philippines is finally emerging from a long night of economic decline.

Positive economic developments are fundamental to Manila's ability to defuse its long-running war with Communist insurgents and bring hope for political stability, government officials say.

Accordingly, they are eager to portray a current economic upturn as decisive.

The continuing political fragility was underlined last Friday by the military rebellion against Mrs. Aquino's rule in which more than 30 lives were lost.

Economists and businessmen are divided on the strength of the economy's revival. Deficit spending and favorable commodity prices, some assert, are all that lie behind the recovery, and growing labor unrest could undermine that.

Mr. Concepcion does not agree. "At the rate the economy is recovering now, we'll achieve what we set out to do ahead of time. We could be back to 1983 levels by the end of the year, instead of 1989, as we had expected."

At Concepcion Industries Inc., a maker of home appliances, production lines are running 24 hours a day, and revenues are up 50 percent from last year's \$20 million. Mr. Concepcion is also busily completing a 79-acre (32-hectare) fish hatchery in which he recently invested roughly \$1 million.

Such optimism has become common among local executives in recent weeks. Many key indicators, they say, suggest that the nation has begun the six-year journey envisaged in the government's mid-1986 "agenda for a people power economic recovery."

Based on the central bank's most recent economic report, gross national product, the sum of a nation's output of goods and services, was up 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 1987 from the year-earlier period. Last year GNP expanded by 1.5 percent.

Credit demand, power consumption and other indicators suggest that the trend continued through the first half of this year.

Just as heartening to Mr. Concepcion and other manufacturers is the leading role played by local consumption. Although the six-year plan unveiled

by Mrs. Aquino last year called for increased exports, a shift to domestic demand is considered central to the recovery's success.

"Consumer confidence is clearly coming back," said Vaughn F. Montes, a senior economist at the Center for Research and Communication, a privately funded group. "Given their expectations for the future, people are no longer worried about setting aside part of their income."

For many analysts, however, it is still too soon to judge the nation's new sense of confidence, much less the strength of its economic rebound. What is now pushing the economy forward, they say, is a combination of improved prices and government pump priming and very little else.

Key elements of a sustainable recovery, local economists and foreign executives assert, are still not apparent. The political insurgency, the restive labor movement, bureaucratic inertia and other problems are either unresolved or are worsening.

Despite the announcement of a new foreign

See MANILA, Page 11

Kiosk

U.S. Promises Post-Lavi Aid

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said Monday that it had promised Israel help in minimizing the economic effects of scrapping its Lavi warplane.

A State Department spokeswoman said the promise was made to Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin when he visited Washington in July. The spokeswoman said U.S. and Israeli officials would hold a series of meetings to discuss various possibilities.



Five fur coats that belonged to Liberace, who died in February, will figure in an auction of his belongings. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS
British Social Democrats voted to merge with the Liberal Party. Page 2.

Don close: UP 23.60
The dollar in New York:
DM 1 Yen FF
124.65 1.6385 142.45 6.0705

Santa María II Sets Its Sails For Old World

By Larry Rohrer
New York Times Service

ALVARADO, Mexico — Moored amid the usual fishing skiffs, motorboats and trawlers at dockside here, one ship seems oddly out of place and time.

The incongruous visitor is a 15th-century Spanish caravel, smelling of freshly cut wood and varnish and still swarming with workmen armed with noisy power tools.

The ship is a full-scale replica of the Santa María, which carried Christopher Columbus to the New World accompanied by the Niña and Pinta. The new Santa María is about to embark on the Columbus voyage in reverse, in the first of what is expected to be a series of sea journeys around the world in the next five years to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's landing in the Caribbean in October 1492.

The Santa María and the project of which it is a part, called Sea, Man and Peace, sprang from the imagination and tireless curiosity of Vital Alsar, 54, a Spanish sea captain and adventurer. For seven and a half years, Mr. Alsar has struggled to fulfill his vision of combining homage to Columbus with a call for peace in the world Columbus did so much to shape.

"People said it was impossible, that it was crazy to try and do something like this," Mr. Alsar said as he stood on the deck of the Santa María, supervising the final push to finish construction before a launching scheduled within the next few days.

[Reuters reported Monday that the sailing date had been delayed because more work was required on the ship.]

There is a sense of history in the fact that such an expedition is beginning on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico in a town named for Pedro de Alvarado, a conquistador who took part in the Spanish subjugation of Mexico and Guatemala before being killed in a battle with Indians in 1541. It was also near Alvarado that Hernán Cortés and his troops landed in 1519 and began the march that resulted in the destruction of the Aztec empire.

But Mr. Alsar said he had come to the state of Veracruz for more practical reasons. He had despaired of finding a skilled practitioner of the vanishing art of designing and building wooden



Vital Alsar, left, and Edmundo Guzmán, his chief electrician, at the dock in Alvarado, Mexico, near the replica of Columbus's ship, the Santa María.

ships, he said, until he met Oscar Camarero Figueroa, chief of construction at the port of Alvarado, and asked his help in making a new Santa María.

Mr. Camarero, 59, went to work at the docks as an apprentice at the age of 11 and has built more than 300 ships in his career, ranging, he said, from "little wooden dugouts to huge shrimp trawlers made of steel."

"This caravel has provided the greatest pride and satisfaction of my life," Mr. Camarero said. "If the Lord were to call me home today, I

would know that I leave having done something worthwhile."

No complete description of the original Santa María, which sank off the coast of what is now Haiti, exists. But Mr. Alsar and Mr. Camarero said they had relied on documents and drawings of the period in their reconstruction of the caravel, which they call the Maripalante Santa María, using both the ship's original name and the one Columbus later gave it.

The three-masted craft, whose construction

See SHIP, Page 3

Soviet Official Accepts U.S. Nuclear-Test Offer

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A leading Soviet arms control official agreed Monday to accept a U.S. proposal for monitoring nuclear tests, and he offered to let the United States explode its own bomb in the Soviet Union to calibrate monitoring equipment.

The chief U.S. negotiator to arms control talks in Geneva, Max M. Kampelman, said immediately that the offer was worth pursuing.

Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, the senior arms control adviser of the Soviet Defense Ministry, said in a speech that "the Soviet Union is prepared to accept any type of verification" on a test-ban agreement.

"There is no problem on verification," General Chervov said at a lunch for visiting members of the Soviet delegation to a conference last week on U.S.-Soviet relations.

General Chervov said his state-

ment could include adoption of the Cortex test monitoring system, which has been proposed by the U.S. side. The system involves placing a detection device in a hole bored near the site of an atomic explosion.

"If you want to deploy the Cortex system," he said, "we would be prepared to consider that proposal on a mutually acceptable basis."

"If you want to calibrate the instruments," he added, "feel free to come to our test ranges with a nuclear device of your own, and explode it there to make sure that everything is all right."

Mr. Kampelman said it was the first time that he had heard a Soviet official make such an offer.

"This to me was a new thought, and I have to check that out," Mr. Kampelman said after the luncheon. "We'll look at it."

General Chervov has been a frequent visitor to U.S. arms control talks in Geneva.

See ARMS, Page 2

Soviet AIDS Articles: A Closer Look

U.S. Accuses Moscow of a Disinformation Campaign

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — On March 30 the CBS newsman Dan Rather reported that a Soviet "military publication" had alleged that the worldwide AIDS epidemic began when the virus responsible "leaked from a U.S. Army laboratory conducting experiments in biological warfare."

For this startling charge, Mr. Rather noted, the Soviet article "offers no hard evidence." He said that the article "claims to be reporting the conclusions of unnamed scientists in the United States, Britain and East Germany."

Whatever impression Mr. Rather's brief report may have left on his 15 million viewers, it produced unequivocal dismay in the State Department office that monitors Soviet disinformation.

Kathleen Bailey, a deputy assistant secretary of state, said CBS had inadvertently handed the Soviet Union one more success in a complex, worldwide campaign. She asserted that the campaign seeks to blame the United States for creating the virus for acquired immune deficiency syndrome and for spreading it abroad through servicemen.

The CBS report "was not presented as disinformation, which is what it was," she said, nor did CBS ask the State Department to comment. She noted that leading Western and Soviet researchers, whose views the state-run Soviet media

have largely ignored, have given no credence to the allegations.

The Russians, seeking to create pressure for the removal of U.S. military bases overseas, have targeted countries where U.S. bases are located, she said. But the campaign also seems to have a broader aim of manipulating the deeply rooted fear of an incurable disease as an instrument for stimulating anti-American sentiment.

"The implications for U.S. foreign policy, if people believe this, are really profound," she said. "Unfortunately, nothing we can do or say will have the impact of a Dan Rather on the evening news."

The Soviet campaign has complicated negotiations for the renewal

See AIDS, Page 6

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Senior



Reviews

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Senior

Romanians Price Tonsillectomies and Icons by the Carton

By Gary Lee

1

End Is Seen in Elba Prison Standoff

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Barcelona Air Controllers to Strike

1900.

Because of editing errors, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile of the Philippines was incorrectly described in two articles in Monday's editions as a general.

He challenged the Russians to show "a real openness" that would permit U.S. spokesmen to appear on Soviet television as often as So-

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet representatives are allowed to take their messages directly to Americans. and Mikhail S. Gorbachev is meeting in Reykjavik in October 1986.

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ARMS: Soviet Official Accepts U.S. Nuclear-Test Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

quent courier of information from the Soviet Union to the Soviet negotiating team in Geneva, although he is not a member of the team.

"Security in this world can only be mutual security," he said. "We can live together, or die together. It's either peaceful coexistence, or nonexistence."

General Chervov said the key ingredient lacking in U.S.-Soviet relations was trust, and he invited Americans to "ponder the processes and changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union."

"Serious, indeed fundamental, changes are taking place in the Soviet Union in all spheres," he said.

"Here in the United States there is a need for restructuring, too. I call for mutual trust."

In brief remarks before General Chervov's comments, Mr. Kampelman also referred to the atmosphere of mistrust.

"Americans are religious people who look upon all dictatorships, including the dictatorship of the proletariat, as an abomination that does violence to human dignity and human values," he said.

He challenged the Russians to show "a real openness" that would permit U.S. spokesmen to appear on Soviet television as often as Soviet representatives are allowed to take their messages directly to Americans.

Of the negotiations in Geneva, Mr. Kampelman said that "there is no reason why we couldn't have signed the INF treaty if they want to join us in it," referring to an agreement on intermediate nuclear forces.

He said that the formal settlement down on paper of verification issues was the primary remaining barrier to such an agreement.

But he added that "we would be disappointed if that's all we get out of Geneva." He said he hoped the negotiators could also achieve a 50-percent reduction in long-range nuclear missiles agreed to in principle by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev at a meeting in Reykjavik in October 1986.

[illegible]

U.S. Report Warns of 'Startling Gaps' in Humanities Learning

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. schools are producing students with "startling gaps in knowledge" of history and literature, according to a report by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The endowment said Sunday that 68 percent of high school students questioned in a recent survey could not place the Civil War within the correct half-century.

The survey of nearly 8,000 17-year-olds found that 43 percent could not place World War I in the correct half-century, 39 percent could not do the same for the writing of the U.S. Constitution and nearly a third placed the date of Columbus's first landing in the New World after 1750.

The survey, portions of which were announced by the endowment before the scheduled release date next month, also found students ignorant of major literary figures.

In a report critical of U.S. elementary and secondary schools, the endowment chairman, Lynne V. Cheney, blamed the poor state of humanities education on several factors, including a curriculum that

emphasizes skills over knowledge, a system of teacher training that stresses teaching methods over subject matter, and textbooks that have become "an overcrowded flea market of disconnected facts."

"Usually the culprit is 'process' — the belief that we can teach our children how to think without troubling them to learn anything worth thinking about," Mrs. Cheney wrote. "In our schools today we run the danger of unwittingly proscribing our own heritage."

The report recommended fundamental changes, including an end to the widespread system of teacher certification based on completion of college-based training programs.

It also suggested that states and school districts disband textbook selection committees and allow teachers to choose their books, a change that could lead publishers to include better material in their texts. Teachers should also be allowed to rely less on textbooks and more on original works, the report said.

The harsh message in "American Memory: A Report on the Humanities in the Nation's Public Schools" follows several years of a national education reform movement that brought more rigorous course requirements and basic skills tests for stu-

dents but dealt little with the content of courses.

"Educational reform was in the air, but the humanities were seldom a part of it," Mrs. Cheney wrote.

She urged that schools restructure their curriculum, concentrating more on meaning.

'In our schools we run the danger of unwittingly proscribing our own heritage.'

— Lynne V. Cheney,
National Endowment for the Humanities

ingful subject matter and less on skills. While both are important, she said, schools have neglected content by overemphasizing the process of learning and skills, ranging from drawing conclusions and predicting outcomes to filling in forms.

"Perhaps the most obvious indicator of how process-driven our schools have become is the dominant role played by the Scholastic Aptitude Test," her report said. "Looming over our educational landscape

is an examination that, in its verbal component, carefully avoids assessing substantive knowledge."

The report added, "Whether test-takers have studied the Civil War, learned about Magna Carta or read 'Macbeth' are matters to which the SAT is studiously indifferent."

The report, ordered by Congress, was based on contributions by more than three dozen experts.

In writing it, Mrs. Cheney relied on the results of the National Endowment survey of 17-year-olds, 80 percent of whom were enrolled in an American history course in the spring of 1986 when they took the multiple-choice test.

The students' lack of knowledge about literature was equally disturbing, the endowment report said. It said 84 percent could not identify Dostoevski as the author of "Crime and Punishment" and 67 percent could not say in what region of the United States William Faulkner set his novels.

Nearly two-thirds could not identify Chaucer as the writer of "The Canterbury Tales." 60 percent could not name Walt Whitman as the American poet who wrote "Leaves of Grass," and most were unfa-

iliar with classics by Dante, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville and Jane Austen. The report recommends that educational institutions and states discard long-held practices of teacher certification and adopt a system in which certification is granted by an independent body, as it is for doctors and lawyers.

Many states accept completion of an accredited college education program as evidence that a prospective teacher is eligible for certification. That leaves the certification in the hands of those who educate the teacher, resulting in what Mrs. Cheney called a conflict of interests.

With independent certification, prospective teachers could take only the education courses that would help them pass a certification requirement, and spend more time studying history, literature and language, the report said.

Mrs. Cheney said in an interview that she was struck by "the passionate testimony" of teachers who felt they had "wasted their time by taking education courses." Elementary school teachers, who must teach a range of subjects, typically spent more than 40 percent of their undergraduate years taking education courses, the report said.

Brazil Army Assails New Constitution

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In their most direct intervention in politics since civilian rule returned 30 months ago, the Brazilian armed forces have strongly criticized the latest draft of a new constitution being prepared by a special assembly for a final vote later this year.

After talking with the heads of the navy and air force, the army minister, General Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, asserted that the 559-member constitutional assembly was being controlled by a minority that was ignoring the views of government leaders and the majority of Brazilians.

The attack on the assembly, which was chosen in nationwide elections in November 1986, is expected to increase the tensions that have accompanied the drafting of the constitution over the last seven months. It also confirmed that the armed forces still view themselves as the final arbiters in politics.

General Gonçalves complained specifically that the assembly would set the stage for future instability if it went ahead with its plan to weaken the power of the president by creating the post of prime minister. He also opposed a plan to redefine the role of the armed forces and to grant amnesty to dismissed military personnel.

The general's words were quoted differently by several newspapers, but the political message behind all the versions was clear.

"The political will of the people and the government is not being headed by the assembly," O Estado de São Paulo quoted him as saying. "The majority of the people are moderate and the assembly is being manipulated by a small group of the radical left."

The Rio de Janeiro daily, Jornal do Brasil, also quoted General Gonçalves as describing the current draft as "unacceptable," while A Gazeta Mercantil added that the general warned the assembly to retain a presidential system of government "or you gentlemen will have to pay for the consequences."

While his remarks sent shock waves through Brazil, they do not mean there will be a direct clash between the military and civilians. Since March 1985, when he became Brazil's first civilian president in 21 years, President José Sarney has wooed the armed forces and has been able to count on their support in a succession of political crises.



6 KILLED IN BOSTON FAMILY DISPUTE — A police officer helping evacuate a child from the rear of a house in Boston's Dorchester section, where a man killed six persons, including himself and four relatives. The killer, Minh Le, 23, was said to be retaliating against family members who accused him of stealing money four years ago.

Pope and Jews to Meet Tuesday

Session Will Focus on Israel, Holocaust and Other Issues

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the most remarkable meetings in the often turbulent history of Roman Catholic and Jewish relations is to take place Tuesday at the summer residence of Pope John Paul II in Castel Gandolfo outside Rome.

If matters go according to plan, the pope will sit down for an hour and a half with a delegation of nine Jewish leaders and discuss such issues as the Holocaust, diplomatic recognition of Israel, anti-Semitism and, probably, the event that sparked the meeting: John Paul's audience June 25 with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

No one is expecting any dramatic breakthroughs.

"What is going to happen is likely to happen in the heart more than anywhere else," said Dr. Eugene J. Fisher, the executive secretary for Catholic-Jewish relations of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, in the United States, who will be a delegate to the meeting. But the singular fact that such a conversation is taking place has captured the imagination of both Catholics and Jews.

This is the first time as far as anyone knows that this kind of discussion between representatives of the Jews and the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church is taking place in this sort of a setting.

Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Siegman has taken part in the major Jewish conversations with Vatican officials since their formal beginnings in 1969.

There has been some division among the Jewish leaders regarding this meeting. The conflict has been not so much over such issues as anti-Semitism, Israel or the other topics to be discussed but rather how firm or flexible an approach they should take toward the Vatican following the outcry over the pope's audience with Mr. Waldheim. In World War II, Mr. Waldheim served in a German Army unit that has been implicated in the deportation of Jews from Greece.

Officials had worried that the Waldheim issue could imperil a largely ceremonial meeting between the pope and American Jews in Miami on Sept. 11.

The Jewish leaders say they have been assured that Tuesday's meeting will involve give and take, but several acknowledged nervousness that, at the last minute, it could be turned into a formal audience, restricted to exchanging prepared remarks. In that event, Jewish officials who have taken a tougher stance toward dealings with the Vatican may decide not to attend.

But some who will, such as Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of Reform Judaism's Union of American Hebrew Congregations, believe that, whatever troublesome incidents take place, Jews and Catholics must talk to each other and try to repair their relationship.

Except for diplomatic sessions between John Paul and Israeli leaders, previous papal audiences with Jewish spokesmen have consisted of formal exchanges of remarks, with little opportunity for discussion, Mr. Fisher said. This time, both sides agreed last week, "a conversation" will take place, with a free exchange of views.

"The pope is involving himself in the dialogue," said Mr. Siegman. "It's a dramatic departure and it raises the relations with Jews and Judaism to a level it was never able to assume before."

It will not, though, be a free-for-all. Monday, the Jewish representatives met with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, president of the Vatican's Commission for Religious Relations with Judaism. That meeting involved a more in-depth discussion of many of the issues on agenda.

Tuesday, but also was to set some of the groundwork, and perhaps rules, for the papal audience. [During a lunch break Monday, Rabbi Mordecai Weisman, chairman of the International Jewish Committee for Interreligious Consultations, said that the talks had been "optimistic and friendly." The Associated Press reported from the Vatican City.

"The discussions were on very fundamental issues," the rabbi said. "The meeting seems to be coming to positive conclusions."

The meeting Tuesday grew out of what the Jews considered a painful wound to a relationship with Catholics: the audience with Mr. Waldheim.

Before and after, Jewish officials warned that the audience could disrupt plans for the Miami meeting during the pope's Sept. 10 trip to the United States. Officials of the American Jewish Congress and the Synagogue Council of America, two of the four host organizations, said flatly they could not go to Miami unless a substantive meeting with John Paul was held first, at which they could express their displeasure over the Waldheim audience and other issues.

Seeking to avoid any embarrassing disruption of the Miami meeting, the Vatican agreed first to the meeting Tuesday, then made public a conciliatory letter from the pope expressing Christian sorrow over the Holocaust and implicitly acknowledging its special significance for Jews.

Jewish leaders say that smoothed the way for a cordial atmosphere for the meeting Tuesday and, if it proves successful, for Miami. After centuries of enmity and periods of persecution, Catholic and Jewish relations improved dramatically after 1965 with the Second Vatican Council's publication of Nostra Aetate, a document that dealt with Catholic relations with other religions. In carefully chosen words, the document said that Jews as a group were not to be blamed for the death of Jesus, and it deplored anti-Semitism.

The conversations between Jews and Catholics at the Vatican that followed have strengthened the bonds. But Jewish spokesmen such as Mr. Siegman say these conversations have not directly involved the pope or the Vatican secretary of state, and that many major issues have been sidestepped.

Racial Pride Called Low Among Black Children

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The repeating of a landmark study shows that feelings of racial inferiority among young black children are as strong now as they were 40 years ago, researchers have reported.

But, they said Sunday, black children can be helped to develop greater self-esteem through efforts by teachers and parents, and through changes in the ways blacks are portrayed in films and television.

The new studies involved asking children which doll they preferred, a black one or a white one. About two-thirds of the black children preferred a white doll.

Kenneth B. Clark, professor emeritus of psychology at the City University of New York who along with his wife, Mamie, conducted the original study, called the findings "disturbing."

"What the children are telling us is that they see their color as the basis of self-rejection," he said. "We've tried to hide the damage racism does to black children, but the damage is there, and will continue as long as racism continues."

But some researchers were cautious in interpreting the findings of the new studies. Judith Porter, a sociologist at Bryn Mawr College, said in a telephone interview: "I would hesitate to make any claims about black children's racial pride based on studies of younger children alone. Other research with black elementary and high school children suggests that there has been an improvement in their racial self-esteem since the Clarks first did their studies."

"Moreover," she added, "some studies suggest that racial pride tends to increase through childhood, and crystallize at about the junior high school level."

The findings of the two studies, one conducted in the United States and the other in Trinidad, were presented in papers read at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in New York City. The annual meeting ends Tuesday.

In the studies, preschool-age black and white children were shown black and white Cabbage Patch dolls, identical except for their color. The children were asked which they preferred — which was "bad" or "nice," and which was a "nice color" — and which they would like to have.

In the United States study, two-thirds of the black children preferred the white dolls, a response the researchers interpreted as indicating low racial self-esteem. In the Trinidadian study, 85 percent of light-skinned black children preferred the white doll, and 64 percent of dark-skinned black children.

In both studies, a minority of white children chose black dolls. But the psychologists did not necessarily interpret their choices as indicating low racial self-esteem. They did not elaborate.

The findings duplicate those from studies performed by the Clarks in the 1940s, which used the identical procedure, and found that about two-thirds of black children preferred white dolls. The Clark

studies were highly influential: in 1954 the Supreme Court, in its school desegregation decision, cited the studies as evidence that segregation was harmful to blacks.

Some researchers see the findings as indicating that black children start life with a handicap in racial self-esteem. "Black children get messages of inferiority from all sides," Mr. Clark said in an interview at the meeting.

The new studies also assessed whether an intervention might improve racial pride. After testing the children, the psychologists spent

'We've tried to hide the damage racism does to black children, but the damage is there, and will continue as long as racism continues.'

— Kenneth B. Clark,
psychology professor

half an hour with the children trying to alter their attitudes. For example, they praised the children who had chosen black dolls, and ignored those who chose white dolls. And the children who chose the black dolls were asked to say their dolls had traits such as being pretty, nice and smart.

When the children were then asked the same questions in a second test, two-thirds of the black children — and two-thirds of the white children, as well — expressed a preference for the black dolls.

"Black children can learn racial pride and self-respect if the models and reinforcements are strong enough," said Michael J. Barnes, a clinical psychologist at Hofstra University, who was chairman of the symposium where the findings were presented. "But during the 1960s we were naive in thinking it was just enough to say 'black is beautiful.'"

"In our society," Mr. Barnes continued, "black and Latino children are bombarded with images — in movies, toys, books — that tell them theirs is not the preferred race. Most heroes, like Rambo and He-Man, and most authority figures, like police and teachers, are white. The message is that authority, beauty, goodness and power most often have a white face."

Last of U.K. Septuplets Dies

Agence France-Press
LONDON — The last surviving septuplet born in Liverpool on Aug. 15 died Monday, the city's maternity hospital said. They were born prematurely, each weighing less than a pound (500 grams).

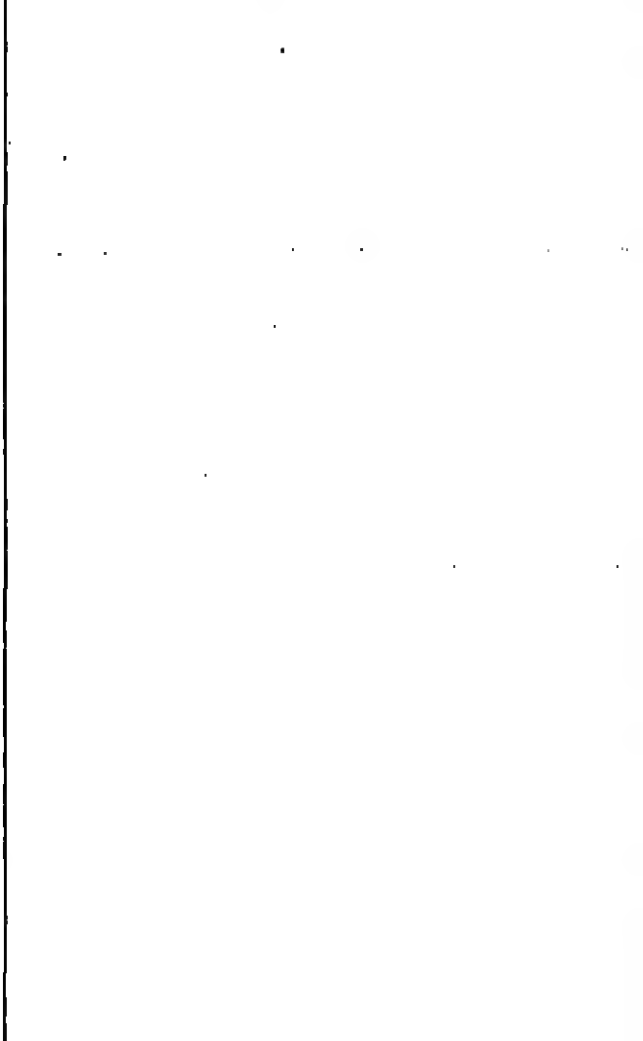
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SHIP: The Santa Maria Sets Its Sails

(Continued from Page 1)

cost an estimated \$1.5 million, measures 146 feet (44 meters). It weighs more than 600 tons and is built of nine kinds of Mexican tropical wood, including mahogany, in contrast to the original Santa Maria, which was made of temperate zone woods such as oak, cedar and pine.

Some traces of the late 20th century have crept aboard. In place of the traditional ship's galley is a modern kitchen with gas range, and there are bathrooms with running water and other conveniences of contemporary plumbing. Below the main deck, there is also an engine room and motor capable of propelling the ship at five knots. But Mr. Alzar said the system would not be used except to get in and out of ports and in case of an emergency.

Vanunu Is Named For Nobel Award

Reuters

OSLO — Mordechai Vanunu, a former nuclear technician who is on trial in Israel on charges of betraying atomic secrets, has been nominated for the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize, sources at the Nobel institute said Monday.

"Vanunu has been nominated, but I cannot tell you who put his name forward," a source at the Oslo-based institute said. The nomination list also includes President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, shunned by some countries because of allegations by Jewish groups that he was involved in war crimes during World War II.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For a War on Drugs

Whatever happened to the drug crisis? Last summer it seized America's attention, stirring a lifeless political campaign. Then it passed on, eclipsed by AIDS, the Iran-contra scandal and air safety. Yet the need for coherent policy endures, beyond public relations spasms. Achieving such a policy requires refusing outrage into a recognition that there is no simple answer, no single war; each drug poses its own issues.

Americans have used drugs for a century, but the nation has never reached a consensus on what to do about it. Heroin and cocaine came under federal control in 1914, marijuana in the 1930s. In the 1960s, Washington stiffened enforcement even as some drugs gained broad acceptance.

Some 60 million Americans have tried marijuana, while some 25 million use it with regularity. The figures for cocaine are 20 million and 5 million. The image of low-life drug abusers, monkeys on their backs, survives mostly with the half million on heroin and new thousands on crack.

Drug-abusing Americans pay perhaps \$110 billion a year for their habit. Drugs probably drain away another \$60 billion in crime, health problems and lost productivity. Yet the country spends barely \$7 billion on enforcement, education and rehabilitation. Even determined enforcers admit that they are overwhelmed. Demand may never be extinguished but it can be diminished. The way to start is to distinguish among drugs.

Heroin presents the clearest opportunity. Nearly all heroin addicts eventually will try to quit as they weary of committing crimes or otherwise finding \$100 a day to finance the habit. Methadone, an inexpensive drug, effectively blocks the heroin craving while allowing the addict to function normally. It is distributed through hospital clinics, but most programs are severely oversubscribed, especially as AIDS fear grows and police increase pressure on drug dealing. Addicts arriving for help are put on waiting lists.

The case for rapidly expanding methadone programs is clear. Some drug therapists resist, arguing that methadone only substitutes one drug for another; they say psychotherapy offers the chance for cure. Yet because the drug-free programs are residential, their capacity is hard to expand; neighborhoods object. New York City's programs can accommodate only 3,000 at a time.

Methadone clinics, operating on an outpatient basis, serve 30,000 in New York and could be expanded readily. And the success rates for methadone are better than for psychotherapy. What stands in the way are rules that require counseling and other social services for the methadone addicts — rules imposed as a sop to supporters of drug-free therapy. Relaxing these rules would cost little and might yield an enormous payoff.

Marijuana plants are vulnerable to aerial spraying; processed pot remains bulky to ship. Thus crackdowns on foreign supply may have more effect than on cocaine, more easily smuggled. Marijuana use appears stable. The most dramatic effect of decreasing foreign supply has been to raise the price and promote domestic production. U.S. growers now more than meet the demand.

Meanwhile, the health risks of marijuana seem mild compared with the effects of tobacco and alcohol, and public tolerance remains widespread. Eleven states have reduced possession of an ounce or less to a

ticketable offense. Alaska's courts have in effect legalized growing marijuana at home for personal use, and there is support for laws to do the same in some other states.

Nevertheless, law enforcement devotes heavy resources to fighting marijuana. Some authorities propose to legalize and regulate marijuana and tax its use. Short of legalization, further decriminalizing marijuana could free law enforcement resources to fight the much bigger menace — cocaine.

While marijuana grows all across America, the coca bush thrives only in the high Andes. No domestic production can offset disruption of the foreign crop. The best way to contain cocaine is to obstruct access and drive up the street price.

Because cocaine is easily hidden in small spaces, smugglers are better stopped at the source than at the border. Spraying might eradicate much of the crop, but the search for a selectively effective spray remains hung up by insurance liability. One company may have developed such a spray but fears damage suits like those over Agent Orange. Official attention is needed.

Meanwhile, Washington has demonstrated that much can be done short of spraying. Last year it equipped and advised Bolivian troops who destroyed cocaine laboratories in Operation Blast Furnace. That put enough pressure on the traffickers to disrupt the local coca market and send farmers looking for other crops. In Bolivia and elsewhere, leaders who once quietly welcomed a flood of narrow dollars now consider cocaine a threat to their own societies.

The State Department is reluctant to repeat Blast Furnace. Even when invited, descending American helicopters offend Latin sensitivities. Corruption and politics further limit crop eradication. Violent narcotics cartels intimidate Colombia's judiciary.

In Peru the pursuit of coca traffickers was suspended because the government had lost control of drug production areas to the Shining Path guerrillas. Yet persistence remains important: Peru has now resumed the fight with an aggressive new campaign against drug laboratories, using U.S. helicopters.

American police, meanwhile, are learning that it is possible to make progress on the demand side as well as on the supply side. Massive arrests and seizures of customer can disrupt outdoor drug markets. Concentrated assaults on crack laboratory-supermarkets can be effective. For a government willing to commit the resources, the new police strategies are genuinely promising.

Congressional debate has focused on ideas like a cabinet-level "drug czar" to coordinate the federal effort. Such a czar would be, at best, just another cabinet officer running just another inter-agency concoction, with little ability to force priorities or decide disagreements among his peers. Only the president has that power, and before he uses it he will have to decide on a strategy.

Mr. Reagan offers impassioned words but no strategy. After promoting and signing a bill that would add \$1.7 billion to fight drug abuse, he called for outcries of \$900 million.

Expand treatment for heroin addiction; further decriminalize marijuana; mount an all-out assault on cocaine, with disruption of supply abroad and police attacks on users — those are the outlines of a plausible drug policy. What is lacking is the will to pursue it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

It Should Be a Crime

Suppose a person who knows that he has the AIDS virus persists in having sexual contact with others, thereby threatening their lives. Should that be a crime? If so, it is enough that the second person has been put at risk, or must there be actual transmission of the virus for the crime to occur? If risk is the triggering element, and to some extent lack of warning, should the law distinguish between homosexual contacts, in which the risk is known to be great, and heterosexual, in which it is not? And if AIDS is transmitted, what of civil liability?

These complex issues are beginning to arise in courts and legislatures. The Soviet Union has announced that a person with the virus who continues to have sexual contacts faces up to five years in jail; the price rises to eight years if the virus is transmitted. An American might think this is boot-heel law that could never happen in his country; Americans care too much for civil liberties. There is the further tempting thought that some of the people who would surely favor such a law are among the Soviet system's most vociferous critics.

But at least the first part of this is wrong. It turns out that several states, including Florida and Idaho, have already made it a crime for a person with the AIDS virus knowingly to expose another to it. Nevada has a law requiring persons arrested for prostitution — normally a misdemeanor — to be tested for AIDS. If those who test positive are ever arrested for prostitution again, they can be charged with a felony. And the army is court-martialing a soldier who knew he had the virus and still had sexual relations with two other persons, one a woman and one a man.

AIDS is a terrible disease. Because it invariably kills and because it is mostly spread through homosexual activity, there has been a nasty mix of hysteria and vengeance in some of the American reaction to what must still be treated as a public health problem. But it is not hysterical to penalize as a crime the willful exposure of unknown people to this virus. It is likely to be no more of a deterrent than any other criminal penalty, but it is basic, ordinary justice.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Forests Before, Deserts After

Forests, it is said, precede mankind. Deserts follow. It seems to be no accident that the fallen columns and broken statues of past civilizations often lie on devastated ground. The ruined cities of North Africa, once flowing with wheat and olive oil, now stagnant in the sand; the bare hills of Attica, mourned by Plato as "skeletons of what they had been; the Maowu desert of Inner Mongolia that overtook the lush pastureland, alive with deer, that Genghis Khan chose for his tomb — all testify to the truth that when the land is overexploited, everything else collapses. No

civilization, however, has set about consuming its future with such enthusiasm as our own.

In the last 10 years, productive land the size of the 12 countries of the European Community has been turned to dust. The UN Environment Program warns that one-third of the entire land surface of the world is now in danger. Ten years ago a special UN conference opened at which the world solemnly agreed on a package of measures to halt the spread of deserts by the year 2000. Since then virtually nothing has been done. The world must act fast, before the very foundations of our civilization crumble in the sand.

— The Observer (London)

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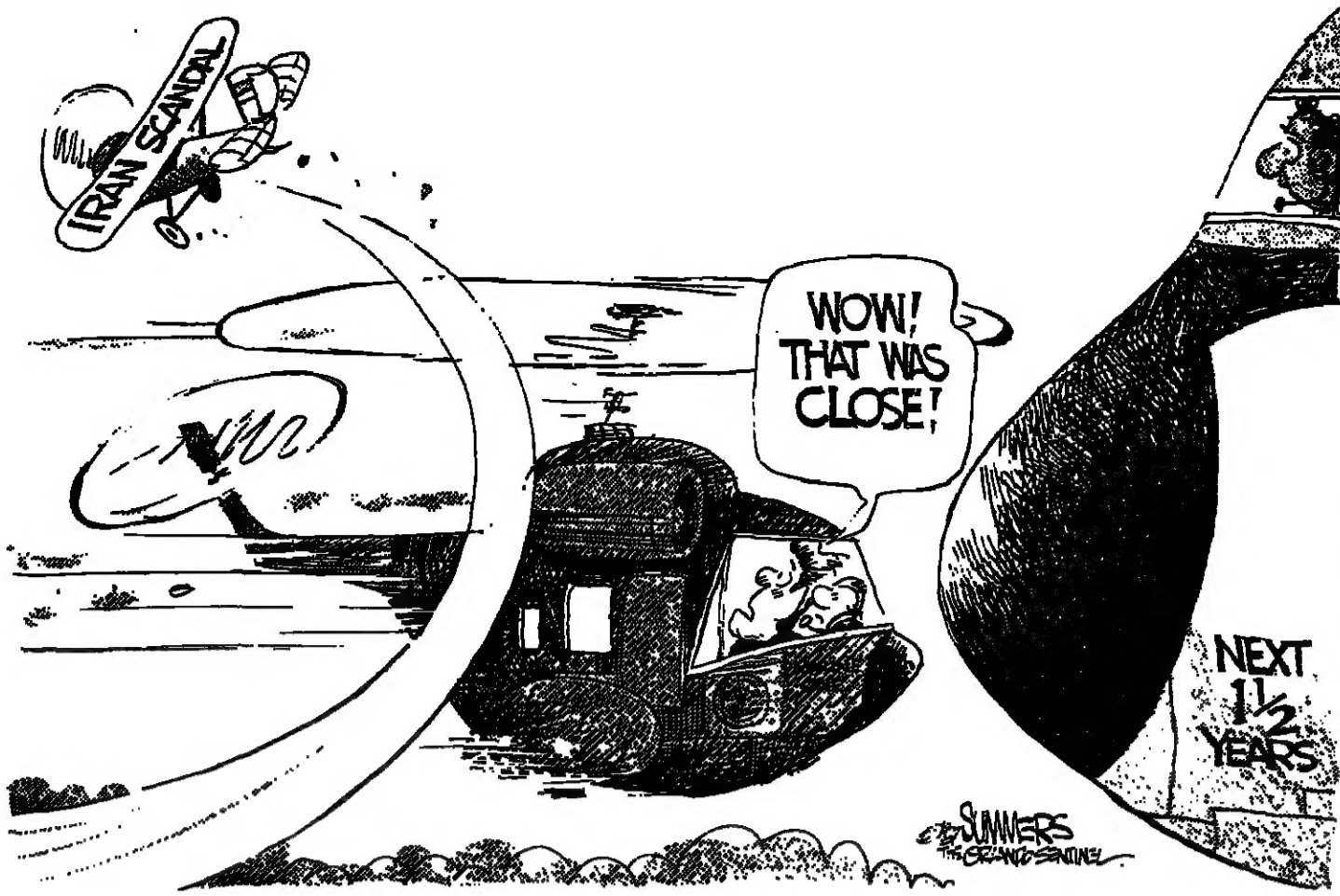
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OPINION



Idea for 1988: A Natural U.S.-Soviet Partnership

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — In 1962 I visited Washington at the invitation of John Kennedy. He was extremely cordial, and displayed his famous open-mindedness by mentioning a range of subjects he suggested we could discuss, today and tomorrow — and then asked me, kindly, what order I preferred.

I took a deep breath and gambled on the intelligence of the man. I told him I thought my duty would be to propose to talk about Vietnam.

He showed surprise. He mentioned the continuous tension with the Soviets since the Cuban crisis, and the expansionist potential of China. He continued with the sensitive question of the balance of forces in Europe, and specifically the necessary, if ominous, rearming of West Germany.

That was the end of 1962. Vietnam was not a flashing red light in the war rooms of the world. But, having gone through that agony, we in Paris knew that an explosive danger lay in the shadowy escalation of the U.S. military expedition into the swamps of Vietnam. We imagined with horror the profound consequences of this new "march of folly," following our own path and leading also to humiliation and defeat — only in much larger dimensions, both in the world and at home.

I reported that to President Kennedy as the simple message of my visit. He listened, at first in disbelief, then with decent interest. He called Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and made an appointment for me the next day.

To my surprise, the session with Mr. McNamara was disappointing. He listened carefully, then said: "It is not conceivable that an American force in Vietnam would meet, as you imagine, the sad fate of the French Army. It is not a question of bravery but of technology. We have

something your generals did not have: thousands of helicopters. We can saturate the skies in Vietnam, if we happen to be so overwhelmed."

I returned to Mr. Kennedy with increased fears, and he asked his brother Robert to monitor this problem and to keep in touch with me in Paris. But then came Dallas. Lyndon Johnson felt the joy of being a commander in chief in the pursuit of military victory. The rest is history.

A vision, today as yesterday, is nothing, only a nice dream, unless it is supported by a coherent prospect for carrying it out. Such was the radically innovative and very simple plan by Jean Monnet that built Europe. Such was the remarkable Marshall Plan. Such was Pierre Mendes-France's making of peace in Vietnam in 30 days. Such was John Kennedy's simplest and most effective of all plans: to light the flame of youth, giving it a real appetite, a joyful impetus, to create and master the future.

Taking our world as it is now, more diverse and complicated than ever before, we must decide that the plan for the future will be most likely to be understood and made to work if it is of utmost simplicity. I have two suggestions.

The hostile relationship between the two Americas — the intellectual and the military — must cease, at all costs. There is no basis for conflict. The defense of America will rest on America's brain power. No more, no less.

When the Soviets gave Syria their most modern surface-to-air missiles to cancel the superiority of Israel's air force, what did the Israelis do? They took state-of-the-art computer technology and trained their pilots, day and night. On the screens

of flight simulators the pilots reviewed again and again the whole Bekaa Valley, from all angles, at all hours of the day. It was real innovation — and an act of faith in science and education, in knowledge as the supreme resource.

On the day of the raid, more than the Israeli squadron was at stake. Its target was nothing less than the capability of the Warsaw Pact against the latest in Western computing art and excellence in human expertise. In 35 minutes all the SAM batteries lay destroyed. All the computerized fighter-bombers had returned home. The universe of the military, around the planet, had changed.

We must assume that the Russians have come to the same conclusion: True security is higher knowledge, far from the blind and ruinous accumulation of sterile hardware. This fits their vital need to rebuild an obsolete economy by transferring a large portion of resources and brains, monopolized by the military, to the creative part of Soviet society, while continuing a massive buildup of the learning system. "New knowledge is now the only source of true economic power," says Richard Cyert, president of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. It is also the only source of true security.

From this common need could come the birth of an era. The need points to a natural partnership. Sharing open research labs with the Soviets could do more than anything — and much faster than arms talks — to change U.S.-Soviet hostility into a joint competition of trained brains in the knowledge revolution that is transforming the world economy.

Too simple to be realistic? That was what people said to Jean Monnet and Pierre Mendes-France.

The writer is chairman of the International Committee of Carnegie-Mellon University and a former French cabinet member. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The U.S.-Japanese Relationship Needs Rethinking

By John H. Makin

WASHINGTON — When members of Congress return to Washington this month, they will face several decisions that could determine the future of economic and strategic relations with America's most important Pacific ally, Japan. We can only hope that the vacation has cooled the fires fanned by the illegal sale by Toshiba Machine Co. of military technology to the Soviet Union.

There are many possible interpretations of the intense reaction to Toshiba's \$17 million sale, which by enabling the Soviet Union to produce a quieter submarine could require the United States to spend billions to upgrade its anti-submarine forces.

At the heart of congressional anger, though, lie the very real frustrations of unending economic and military competition abroad, heightened by budget constraints at home. America sees itself battling Japan on the economic front and the Soviet Union on the military front, a fight neatly symbolized by the Toshiba diversion.

America relies on a high-tech military that seeks to deliver maximum defense for the dollar. The Toshiba

case provided a stunning reminder that the knowledge critical to maintaining a technological edge always leaks out. If \$17 million worth of technology, purchased straight from the Toshiba catalog, can lead to multi-billion-dollar losses in strategic advantage, how effective can a defense strategy be that relies on a constantly atrophying technological advantage?

And there is more to Congress's hostile explosion. Outside its halls, a broad transformation of the American view of Japan is under way.

An article by Karl G. von Wolferen entitled "The Japan Problem," published last winter in the journal Foreign Affairs, signified the end of a mostly indulgent characterization of Japan that had prevailed for years.

Mr. von Wolferen, a Dutch journalist who has lived in Japan for many years, characterized Japan as having dealt cynically with foreigners, telling them through "buffers" — people responsible only for smoothing contacts with foreigners — precisely what they wanted to hear. Yet the "buffers," Mr.

van Wolferen claimed, have "no mandate to decide or negotiate anything." This charge carries a ring of truth in light of frequent disappointment over "promises" made by Tokyo.

Along with a spate of other articles, the Foreign Affairs article signified the emergence of "The Japan Problem" as a major media issue. Theodore H. White's scathing article "The Danger From Japan," published in The New York Times Magazine in 1985, set the tone of this new criticism.

Mr. White seized on the rise in negative feelings about Japan's economic policies by equating them with a Japanese counterattack launched on the United States after America's military victory in 1945. Shortly after Mr. White's article appeared, James Fallows wrote in The Atlantic, in an article entitled "The Japanese Are Different From You and Me," about the degrading, sadistic view of women in explicit Japanese sex comics. Elsewhere, Japanese racism and anti-Semitism are widely discussed.

Japan is no longer viewed as a doc-

ile client state. Now that Japan is a major economic threat — and that some of its greatest weapons are perceived to be cultural traditions like "buying Japanese" and saving money fanatically — Japanese culture has been transformed into a threat. Revelation of the Toshiba sale amounted to a devastating confirmation of this darker view of Japan.

America's increased alienation from its erstwhile ally has not gone unnoticed in Japan. Masahiko Ishizuka warns in the Japan Economic Journal that "as long as Japan lacks its own grand strategy — in terms of defense, economics and other matters — for the survival of its own nation and the whole world, it will continue to be pushed around by the United States."

The relationship between Japan and America is stuck at a dangerous pre-adolescent phase, based on outdated stereotypes and perceptions. Japan must consider whether it can remain both a major economic power and a minor military power. It must to care, perhaps because baseball, beach-goggles and the like still preoccupy summertime living.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll conducted in August found that 55 percent of respondents had not even heard of the Bork nomination. A New York Times-CBS News poll in July disclosed that 63 percent knew too little about Judge Bork to have an opinion pro or con.

When alerted, however, Americans are smarter than some people think. One poll taker, Harrison H. Adams, probed "focus groups" in Alabama and Pennsylvania and learned that the members saw the nomination struggle for exactly what it is — a partisan matter, with mostly political motivations on both sides.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Balkans Warned

ROME — Russia and France have just taken steps at Constantinople, Sofia and Cetinje, in order to prevent the present dispute from leading up to a war. The steps are a kind of severe protest. It appears that Great Britain is to take similar action. Meanwhile, the pourparlers which have been proceeding in Switzerland to find an understanding between Italy and Turkey have ceased. It must not, however, be thought that they have been unsuccessful.

ATHENS — The report that a Greek officer, two non-commissioned officers and a private have been killed in a fight with Turks on the frontier is semi-officially confirmed. ODESSA — The Black Sea light-house administration reports that contact mines are adrift in the Dardanelles. They were torn from their moorings by a recent storm.

1937: Sino-Soviet Pact

TOKIO — The fear of possible Soviet intervention in the Sino-Japanese conflict was considerably heightened recently by the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact, prompting Japan to speed up the undeclared war on China. The most optimistic Japanese authorities are now hoping for a victory by the end of the year. What the Japanese fear is that the Chinese will prolong the conflict with the idea of weakening Japan, and then the Soviets will take advantage of Japan's plight to enter the conflict on the side of China. Mobilization seems to be proceeding on an ever-growing scale. Thousands of soldiers leave Tokyo daily. Where the troops are being sent is not revealed, but the probability that not all of them are being sent to China indicates that Japan is ready for any eventuality on the Asiatic continent.

AIDS: Yesterday
Will Also Be To

By William F. B...

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OPINION

AIDS: Yesterday's Victims Will Also Be Tomorrow's

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Here is the quarrel going on, much of it beneath the surface, having to do with AIDS.

1. At first, the disease was isolated as having two highly identifiable target groups, male homosexuals and intravenous drug users. Publicity was given to the dangers of certain kinds of sex and to the use of needles that might be contaminated. The result of this publicity has not, according to preliminary evidence, done much to slow the use of dirty needles. The homosexual community, on the other hand, has made considerable strides in self-regulation. The bathhouses in San Francisco, for instance, have been closed, and whereas the infected population was doubling every 12 months, as of one year ago that period appears to have stretched to 20 months — a step in the right direction.

2. But along the way, the fear of the disease and its increasing incidence among women and children gave rise to the assumption that it should be considered to be a general epidemic, from which only the monogamous, non-drug-using, non-hospital-working minority was entirely safe. Although one cannot and should not conclude that these general fire alarms were cynical, it is true that they served particular purposes.

One such purpose, obviously, is the call for federal funding. There are those (I am one of them) who believe the federal government is properly called upon to fund research into any disease, no matter how particularized its victims. If an epidemic were to break out that afflicted only Scandinavian sun-worshippers, remedies are properly investigated by government funding. But it is correct that much of the public takes the position that if homosexuals desire to continue to live promiscuously, then they should suffer the consequences of doing so, and that if drug users persist in using dirty needles, let them die a dirty death. Accordingly, it was in the political interest of the two standard victim groups to universalize AIDS: AIDS will get YOU if you don't watch out.

A second reason for considering the virus to be universal had to do with the desire of the victim groups to make themselves anonymous. When a death occurs among young or middle-aged men, and AIDS is given as the cause of death, the public presumption has been that the deceased was an active homosexual or a drug user. It would soothe many people under tension if AIDS deaths were accepted as saying nothing about the sexual life of the deceased.

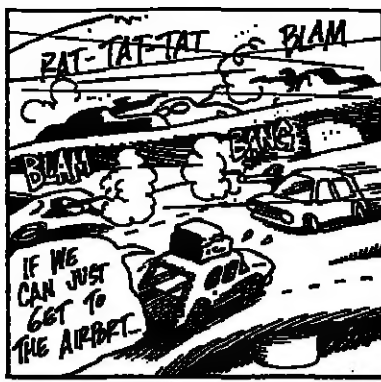
3. But there is recent evidence that the disease remains highly discriminatory. Robert Sober of the Los Angeles Times has written a series that accumulates evidence that AIDS is very, very rare in the United States. Some scientific groups have come to the same conclusions. They do not tell heterosexual cou-

ples to take no precautions, but attempt to assure them that the chances of their contracting the disease are slight. This eases a little of the pressure on the panic button, the highest pitch of which was reached by Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard when he wrote a few months ago that the way things were looking, it was possible that before a cure or a vaccine was developed, 25 percent of the human race might have died from AIDS.

4. Regardless, there is no gainsaying the fact of AIDS-infected children being born, and destined to live only five, six, seven years. And since there is no retroactive way to relieve the child's parents of the disease, one depends necessarily on research of a kind that can actually treat the disease.

Research, then, will continue. But apparently evidence mounts that the victim groups of yesterday are the likely victim groups of tomorrow.

Universal Press Syndicate.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't Mix Trade, Defense

Regarding the column "U.S.-Japan: An Alliance in Question" (July 23) by William Finan and Richard Samuels:

The mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States is intended to keep the peace of the Pacific Ocean and to prevent any Soviet invasion of the area. We believe this treaty has contributed to the peace of the Far East. To play a substantial role in maintaining the prosperity of the Western countries, Japan has increased its defense budget every year, in spite of the huge government deficit. Japan's defense budget thus has become the seventh largest in the world. Obviously we are not getting a free ride.

We have trade problems with the United States, but America has the same kind of problems with its European allies. Even with these problems the United States and the European countries have kept NATO alive. This is because they distinguish trade problems from the military alliance. Why is this not true of Japan and the United States?

JUNICHI KATO,
North Ryde, Australia.

The Will Must Be There

Regarding "Prosperity Makes Democracy Inevitable" (Aug. 26):

John Kenneth Galbraith argues, as a deterministic economist should, that industrialization makes democracy inevitable. It could be pointed out that democracy arose in America with small farmers; and has industrialization in East Germany led to democracy?

Social attitudes and cultural inheritance are also fundamental determinants. The ability to sacrifice ideals and interests for the public good is essential for the democratic process: Let the vote of the majority — even a majority of only one — be the deciding factor.

Values and attitudes are crucial. No one likes dictators, but in places like Iran, one dictator is often replaced by another. Stalin followed Lenin and the czars. You may resist a current dictator, but a modified copy often follows.

HERBERT MAZA,
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Thucydides on the EC

With reference to the recent activities of the European Community as reported in your pages, may I be permitted to quote Thucydides, 5th century B.C.?

The EC represents to have "a diet composed of various races, in which every state possesses an equal vote, and each presses its own ends, a condition of things which generally results in no action at all. The great wish of some is to avenge themselves on some particular enemy, the great wish of others to save their own pocket. Slow in assembling, they devote a very small fraction of the time to consideration of any public object, most of it to the prosecution of their own objects. Meanwhile each fancy that no harm will come of his neglect, that it is the business of somebody else to look after this or that for him; and so, by the same motion being entertained by all separately, the common cause imperceptibly decays."

A.J. HILLIARD,
Graz, Austria.

Citizenship First, Not Race

Your article "The New Swans: White Aides Gain Power in Africa" (Aug. 21) is, however unintentionally, racist. It lumps two expatriates and a citizen because they are white (or non-black). Surely the proper dividing line is citizenship, not ancestry.

Jean Collin, the interior minister of Senegal, has been a loyal citizen and servant of Senegal for a quarter century. He is not unique. Non-blacks have served in the Tanzanian cabinet, as one does today. Two at least, Amir Jamal and the late Derek Bryceson, were regularly re-elected in contested elections by large majorities. Among the Mozambicans who were with President Samora Machel to the end were several non-blacks, including an academic adviser and a minister.

It is a grave disservice to achieving a non-racial world, a grave insult to non-black African citizens and a grave misunderstanding of the majority of black Africans to categorize by race as if citizenship were of no consequence.

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN,
Lewes, England.

Dancing Isn't What It Was

The editorial "A Merengue of Memories" (Aug. 15) strikes a chord. In the past two years I have given fairly large parties to celebrate our golden wedding anniversary, our daughter's 50th birthday and my husband's 80th birthday. At each party there was excellent dance music, and I noticed on each occasion that of all the age groups, ranging from 8

years to well past 80, it was the older guests who enjoyed dancing most. The 20- and 30-year-olds sat and talked and missed so much. They will not even have dancers' nostalgia later in life.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER,
Zurich.

Still Groovin' on the '60s

The generations that have come of age since World War II are basically no different from their mothers and fathers, except that they have more money and are, if possible, even less thoughtful.

If Judith Sims doesn't prove the point in her column, "The '60s Again? The Sooner the Better!" (Aug. 4), she certainly offers nothing to refute it. But I must thank her for laying bare the substance behind the myth that has arrested our generation at the stage of adolescence.

Thanks for telling us how great and goofy the street life was in '67 and how groovy the music was. The only problem is, I have aunts and parents just as moon-eyed about the music and dances and street scenes of their college days. Everyone revels in those special years.

I suspect that something special was happening in America in 1967 and 1968, but no one has quite put a finger on it. The writer did not come close. She was not talking about the '60s, really; she was talking about herself. It is an appeal to status through affiliation, much like name-dropping. That so many of us, 20 years later, and with hair beginning to gray, do the same proves only that we have not yet come to terms with our adolescence.

GEORGE GOODE,
Athens.

For the 'Fuss-Getter-Uppers' Of Small Town Journalism

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON — When big-time city reporters write a nasty story in America, they get sued, buried in mail or, more often, snubbed with an occasional cold shoulder. But if those of us who work for large institutions think we are on the front line because we write about kings, candidates and presidents, we can think again. The real foot soldiers in this business are people like Jim Johnson, editor of the Metro News in

Chickasaw, Alabama, and Debbie Chaney Montgomery, editor of the Yazoo Herald in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

MEANWHILE

Mr. Johnson's weekly newspaper was investigating the business activities of a state representative, J.E. Turner, when the two ran into each other at a board meeting a few weeks ago. No polite but frozen grin from old J.E. No, the politician walked over to the newspaperman and slugged him in the face because, as Representative Turner put it, he "just got mad" at Jim Johnson's particular brand of journalism.

When Mrs. Montgomery started investigating hometown officials who illegally used taxpayers' money to pave their driveways and patios, her reception was anything but cordial. After she took a photograph of work crews, a county worker this summer sprayed her from behind with birdshot.

The examples of small town editors in America whose readers do more than write letters are legion. Ken Fortenberry, former owner of the McCormick (South Carolina) Messenger, found that after he investigated the sheriff, his car was "egged," tanks were spread in his driveway and explosive devices were detonated near his home. He told Publishers' Auxiliary, a newspaper for smaller newspapers, that he is "much relieved" since selling the Messenger and taking a job with the state Department of Mental Health.

Woody Hunter, publisher of the Brandon (Vermont) Review, is suing the town's police chief for harassment, asking for \$100,000. After Mr. Hunter published a poll and a story critical of the police, he suddenly became the subject of a criminal investigation. When a judge ordered Mr. Hunter's secret police file opened last week, it revealed that the police also had tried to set him up for prosecution as a child molester.

"It shows how sick these town officials are," said Mr. Hunter.

The pursuit of truth is never easy, and I do not know whether these newspapers were on the right track. I do know that as a paper gets larger and the city gets larger, there is more distance between reader and writer. In a small town, the editor and his or her subject eat lunch a few yards apart at the same coffee shop. Facing reader disapproval at such

close range has encouraged many other editors of the 7,600 weeklies in the United States to stick to weddings and high school honor society awards. Several academicians studying grass-roots editing have found that the image of the tough-nosed editor facing off against the community's wayward establishment is going the way of the typewriter.

The editor of one Florida weekly has said that he only prints good news because that is what his readers want. To print bad news is to lose money in most cases. Advertisers get nervous, and readers call their friends to engineer a boycott. The county commissioner whose kickback scheme is revealed on the front page is the same one who has control over where to place the legal ads.

Some editors harbor a secret sympathy for the newspaper owner in "Jaws," who decides that since the shark has eaten only one person, "I don't think it would be in the public interest to spread this around." So the small town editors who do take chances are leagues ahead when it comes to journalistic bravery.

An investigative reporter in the big city knows that if he goes to jail over a story, the terrible toll may be that he is famous for life. Maybe they will make a movie about him or give him a Pulitzer, but maybe they should not. The real human and journalistic drama is in the place where the sheriff loiters behind the editor's car, waiting for the parking meter to click into the red.

The Yazoo editor, Debbie Montgomery, got a little relief from the stresses of hometown editorship recently when the country's newscasters gave her a moment of publicity. After the cameras have moved elsewhere, however, she continues to work in Yazoo City.

For her, the story still isn't over, especially when the county worker who is charged with shooting her goes before the judge. It turns out this is the same judge Mrs. Montgomery attacked in a recent editorial, saying he had handed down too light a sentence in a drug trial. "I don't give a damn who you are," she told me. "If you're doing something wrong, I'm going to write about it."

A few days ago a woman walked into the Yazoo newspaper office, leaned over Mrs. Montgomery's desk and hissed that the 26-year-old editor was a "fuss-getter-upper." For Mrs. Montgomery and her peers, this should be the ultimate compliment.

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Magazine Accuses U.S. Of False Allegations on 'Yellow Rain' Warfare

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Six years after the Reagan administration accused the Soviet bloc of having used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, an article in Foreign Policy magazine says that fresh evidence obtained by government experts shows that the allegations were erroneous.

The investigators said the yellow material suspected of having been sprayed on the victims by military aircraft was actually made up almost entirely of pollen dropped by honeybees.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. first raised the issue of Soviet use of chemical weapons, nicknamed "yellow rain," in a speech in West Berlin in September 1981.

Mr. Haig contended that the alleged use of trichothecene mycotoxins against rebel forces and refugees in Laos and Cambodia violated international agreements governing chemical warfare.

But an account in the fall edition of Foreign Policy, released Sunday, accuses the administration of having rushed to judgment against the Soviet bloc.

The article says the administration bypassed high-level scientific advice available to it and instead "chose to pursue a strategy of maximum public impact."

Entitled "Yellow Rain: The Story Collapses," the article was written by Julian Robinson of the University of Sussex, Jeanne Guillemin of Boston College and Matthew Meselson of Harvard University. The account is based largely on recently declassified documents.

Private researchers have disputed the administration's allegations for years, but the Foreign Policy account says flaws in Mr. Haig's original theory have been uncovered by government experts who visited the area at the end of 1983.

A report on yellow rain submitted by Mr. Haig in 1982 said that interviews with refugees and soldiers who claimed to have witnessed chemical warfare attacks had revealed that many were suffering from symptoms associated with exposure to toxins.

But the government experts sent

Kemp Fit for Football, Not for Army

Candidate Got '61 Exemption at Height of Sports Career

United Press International
SACRAMENTO, California — The Republican presidential candidate Jack F. Kemp received a medical exemption in 1961, when he was a professional football player, that allowed him to avoid being called to active duty as an army reservist. The Sacramento Bee reported Monday.

Medical records obtained by the newspaper showed that Mr. Kemp's unit, the 977th Transportation Co. based in San Diego, was ordered to active duty during the Berlin crisis on Oct. 15, 1961.

While his fellow reservists reported to Fort Lewis, Washington, where they trained until August 1962, Mr. Kemp, as a reservist, was ordered to active duty during the Berlin crisis on Oct. 15, 1961.

John Buckley, a spokesman for Mr. Kemp's campaign, said, "The standards for active duty in the army are rigid and Kemp did not pass them. He had a separate



Jack F. Kemp

ed shoulder and variety of ailments."

Mr. Kemp, a private in the reserve unit, received Novocain shots while playing football that year, Mr. Buckley said.

"There is a difference between the standards of the army and

some guy out there busting his gut to play a football game with pain," Mr. Buckley said.

J.W. Best, now a physician in Scottsdale, Arizona, said he was on the team of military doctors that examined Mr. Kemp in San Diego. Dr. Best said there was no pressure to give Mr. Kemp special treatment.

Military doctors reported swelling and muscle spasms in Mr. Kemp's left shoulder and said that "voluntary range of motion" of the left arm was limited to 80 degrees, about chin level.

Mr. Kemp, who has developed a reputation as a hawk on defense matters during his 17-year congressional career as a representative from New York, said he did nothing to avoid a call-up, and he told the newspaper that he did not request an exemption.

"Like all people," he said, "I wanted to do what was right. I must admit I was married and had a child, but I certainly would've done whatever I was called to do."

MINE: Blast Traps 64 as South African Strikers Return

(Continued from Page 1)
stage whether the lift is still attached to the winding rope," Genor said in a statement.

Company officials said a depth indicator stopped when the elevator was about 2,700 feet (820 meters) underground. They said the missing miners were presumed to be at the intermediate pump station at 2,100 feet, or in various excavations at the bottom of the shaft, which is 4,100 feet deep.

"All rescue operations are at present focused on reaching the pump station and the lift in the shaft to locate survivors," a company

spokesman said before the bodies and survivors were found at the pump station. He added that rescue attempts had been hampered by damaged metal.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the union was investigating the accident's cause.

More than 800 miners, most of them black, died in accidents in South African mines last year.

The strike against the country's vital mining industry resulted in some improved benefits for families of workers killed in accidents, but the miners did not win the danger pay they had sought.

KOREA: Accord Reached in Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)
strike on Tuesday. The police said the strike could disrupt traffic, because 15 percent of Seoul commuters use taxis, and might spark violence between striking drivers and more than 24,000 owner-drivers who are expected to keep working.

Politicians also want a new constitution because at this moment each side believes it can win an election, one Western diplomat said.

"Both sides want to play the game," the diplomat said, "so they have to agree on the rules."

Other features of the draft constitution include the following:

- A pledge of military neutrality in politics, as the opposition demanded; but the pledge is not spelled out in the preamble, a concession to the ruling party.
- A single five-year term for the president, with no vice president.

GULF: Iran Hits Kuwaiti Freighter

(Continued from Page 1)
tacks on Iranian interests which serve that country's war effort."

The Iraqi Defense Ministry warned Monday that "the strikes will be much more intensive in the forthcoming days."

Iran's navy chief told Tehran radio that his ships were "fully prepared to react strongly, decisively and crushingly."

The commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, threatened to bombard Baghdad with missiles, renewing the "war of the cities" of January and February, when thousands of civilians on both sides were killed in bomb and missile attacks.

An Iraqi military spokesman, Abdul Jabbar Mohsen, said in reply that Iraq had "tens of tons of explosives, apart from missiles, to reply to any Iranian attempt against Iraq."

Meanwhile, the most heavily

On Saudi Arabia's Gulf Coast, Rising Fear of an Offshore War

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

DAMMAM, Saudi Arabia — This vast and fantastically rich expanse of desert has become the unlikely place where modern pressures building on Saudi Arabia seem to concentrate.

Oil has been pumped here for 30 years, and now the Eastern Province faces a war offshore. A Shiite minority that takes at least a glance toward Iran's version of Islam and a crash industrialization project that has forced a hasty marriage of Bedouin ways with 20th-century technology.

An airborne warning and control system, or AWACS, plane lifting off from its base at Dhahran and swept-wing fighters streaking over the Gulf War that increasingly is becoming a threat to Saudi Arabia.

Prince Mohammed, the provincial governor, said in a recent meeting with foreign reporters that security precautions have been increased in the oil fields and refining facilities.

"Anything that happens, war or anything, this will be the first target," said the Prince Mohammed.

The prince and other Saudi sources have spoken chiefly of their military readiness to meet any Iranian attack. But other observers pointed at the danger of sabotage or terror raids in a country that has miles of often unsettled coast along the Gulf.

Asked about this danger, Prince Mohammed said that no such attempts have occurred, not even since the Saudi and Iranian rulers began trading charges over the violence at Mecca on July 31.

Since the violence, the Saudi royal family has adopted a stiffer attitude toward Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary Islamic government. Although the Mecca outrage has been King Fahd's main concern, his government's toughened policy also has coincided with the increased risk of military conflict.

At the same time, Iran has vowed to retaliate against Arab nations for Iraqi air strikes against its oil loading and shipping facilities.

Kuwait, which backs Iraq and serves as a transshipment point for war supplies, has been considered as the first likely target for any Iranian strikes. But the Iranian rulers also have mentioned Saudi Arabia's multimillion-dollar support for Iraq in their threats of retaliation, and most of the millions are produced in this region.

The Shiite minority, estimated to number more than 150,000 in the Eastern Province, which has a pop-

ulation of 1.5 million, has been cited in the past as a source of potential unrest or sedition as the conflict with Iran grows. Violent riots broke out in the area in late 1979 after the Great Mosque of Mecca was taken over by radicals denouncing what they said was Western corruption in the kingdom.

Prince Mohammed and other Saudi sources said, however, that the violence in Mecca last month and Iranian attempts to blame Saudi rulers provoked no disturbances among the area's Shiite population. Prince Mohammed, a graduate of the University of California at Santa Barbara, has concentrated on removing discontent and preventing unrest among the Shiites since taking his post two and a half years ago, according to foreign observers.

A number of Shiites jailed after the 1979 protests were released soon after he was appointed in a gesture that was widely applauded by Saudi Shiite notables, these observers said.

"We are here to try to make the area as calm as possible," Prince Mohammed said.

The Saudi royal family belongs to the Wahhabi branch of Islam, and the conservative Wahhabi tenets have been the law of the land since Ibn Saud founded the modern kingdom in 1932. Saudis in other parts of the Arab world, traditionally have occupied the lower rungs of society.

Prince Mohammed acknowledged that some Saudi Shiites had looked toward the Iranian revolu-

Puerto Rican Paper Closes

The Associated Press
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The oldest Puerto Rican newspaper, El Mundo, closed Sunday after a deal with a possible buyer collapsed because no agreement could be reached with the union, the publishers said.

N.Y. Judge Puts Brakes On City's Bicycle Ban

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — An experimental rule against bicycle riding on some busy Manhattan avenues skidded to a halt Monday when a judge ordered the city not to write summonses until an appeal could be heard.

Justice Leonard Sandler of the Appellate Division of the state Supreme Court signed an order preventing the city from handing out \$45 tickets under the ban, aimed primarily at the city's 5,000 bicycle messengers, until a full five-judge appeals panel hears the case Sept. 8.

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AIDS: U.S. Accuses Soviet of Spreading Misleading Articles on the Disease

(Continued from Page 1)
of leases on American military bases in the Philippines and Greece, fueled public anxieties in Japan and stirred deep currents of fear in Africa, according to the State Department.

The Soviet ambassador to Washington, Yuri V. Dubinin, denied during an interview June 16 that the Soviet Union had orchestrated such a campaign and insisted that he had never seen such stories in the Soviet press.

Shown a copy of an article in Izvestia, the main Soviet government newspaper, headlined "AIDS — an American Gift," Mr. Dubinin said his government had "nothing to do with" such stories and had never taken an official position on the origin of the disease.

He asserted that Soviet journalists were free to report news under their own bylines, just as reporters are in other countries.

Since the Soviet press launched its campaign in October 1985, more than 200 newspaper articles, radio reports and forged documents have surfaced in 74 countries attributing the AIDS epidemic to American military research gone awry, according to U.S. tabulations.

This year alone more than 80 such reports have appeared, about one-third of them in state-run Soviet media.

Although most articles outside the Soviet Union have appeared in leftist publications, newspapers that have picked up the thread include the sensational Sunday Express in London and the staid Le Monde in Paris, according to the U.S. records. In addition, government analysts said, Moscow has beamed radio broadcasts to every

country where the United States has military bases.

In the Soviet Union, Izvestia; Sovetskaya Rossiya, a Communist Party publication; and Krasnaya Zvezda, the armed forces newspaper, have joined the international news agency, Tass, and the Novosti Press Agency, which aims its material largely at foreign audiences, in the campaign.

In letters last year to two Soviet newspapers, which refused to publish them, a former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, called such articles "nothing more than a blatant and repugnant attempt to sow hatred and fear of Americans."

The State Department formally protested late last year, and in April the U.S. surgeon general, C. Everett Koop, told a visiting Soviet delegation that cooperative research on AIDS would be "impossible as long as the disinformation campaign continues."

By planting stories in obscure Third World newspapers and then recycling them through their own worldwide news services, U.S. analysts said, the Russians managed to give global currency to the AIDS report while disclaiming any responsibility for creating it.

The origin of the account was a letter in the July 16, 1983, issue of

the Indian newspaper Patriot attributed to an anonymous American anthropologist.

The letter said that the AIDS virus escaped in the late 1970s from an Army biological warfare laboratory at Fort Detrick, which it said was in New York. According to U.S. officials, the only AIDS research ever done at Fort Detrick, the Maryland installation that was the army's chief biological warfare research center in 1969, is a current source was not a military publication but a six-paragraph Novosti editorial.

To support their charge that AIDS is the product of U.S. military research, the Soviet articles cite Dr. Robert Streeter, invariably described only as an "American scientist," Dr. John Searle, a "pseudoscientist" working in London, and the East German husband-wife team of Jacob and Lilli Segal, whom the Soviet press often identifies as French.

Neither the American nor the British is a scientist. Both are practicing physicians who have circulated papers accusing the Soviet Union — not the United States — of spreading AIDS.

The Segals contended that the AIDS virus was manufactured at Fort Detrick in 1977 by combining a virus that infects the nervous system of sheep with a "cousin" of the AIDS virus that causes a rare form of cancer in humans.

Western scientists point out, however, that the genetic material in the AIDS virus is almost entirely unique and that science has yet to create any living organism with unique genetic material.

"No reputable Russian virologist would back up this propaganda," said Dr. Flossie Wong-Stall, a senior virologist at the National Cancer Institute.

And in fact none has. Dr. Valentin Pokrovsky, president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, is one of several Russians who have curiously dismissed the idea of a man-made AIDS virus as improbable.

Interviewed in the May 2 issue of Kepes, a Hungarian weekly, Dr. Pokrovsky said: "I don't think it came from military experiments. I think it was naturally caused."

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Liberace's Glitz Going on Sale

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Opinions differed on Liberace's musical talents, but the pianist and showman had few equals when it came to shopping.

When his personal belongings are auctioned off April 10-13, it will take 23,852 square feet of the Los Angeles Convention Center to display them, along with a bubble over the parking lot for his cars. And that does not include the contents of the Clusters, his Palm Springs estate, which are to be saved for a Liberace museum there.

The auction will be preceded by a five-day public viewing, during which there will be concerts and benefit parties.

The production will be a fitting epitaph to the man whose name came to symbolize outlandish extravagance and glitter in dress, design, music and personal consumption. Liberace died on Feb. 4 at 67 from the effects of AIDS.

More than 20,000 items from five of his homes will be offered, and the homes themselves, in Las Vegas; Malibu, California; Lake Tahoe, Nevada; in the Trump Tower in New York; and a penthouse in Los Angeles, are also on the market. The proceeds are now set to go to the Liberace Foundation for the Performing and Creative Arts, which provides scholarships. But there is some uncertainty about that since the showman's will may be contested by his sister Angie and her children, and the children of his deceased younger brother, Rudy.

The auction is to be held by Christie's and Butterfield & Butterfield, a West Coast auction house. Their officials are now cataloging the collection, which ranges from minor items of little intrinsic value — "happy-happies," as Liberace called them — to a Baccarat crystal table dating to 1850 that was once owned by the Maharajah Bahadur Shah II.

Just how much money the sale will raise is problematic because of what the auctioneers are calling the "L factor." The L stands for Liberace, and it means that many of the objects are expected to bring well above their real value because of their owner. The overall value of the goods has been estimated at \$7 million, but Liberace's fans are expected to bid up the prices of the smaller items as souvenirs.

"He adored bargains and loved garage sales," said Jane de Liser of

Christie's Beverly Hills office. "I suspect he did his own buying. As a compulsive buyer, he beat all of us women." She diplomatically described Liberace's taste as "eclectic."

Among the major pieces are:

- A pair of 19th-century German giltwood consoles that were in the Las Vegas home.
- A pair of 19th-century Sevres French porcelain vases, painted with flowers on one side and figures of courting couples on the reverse.
- A three-piece 19th-century Mexican silver table garniture. The middle piece has vases, flanked by candelabra with seven candles each. The stems are American Indian figures in Mayan clothes.
- A 19th-century Capodimonte dinner service for 12, nearly 300 pieces.
- Liberace's favorite automobile, a 1962 Zimmer Golden Spirit.
- Five fur coats of mink, beaver and natural Norwegian fox and a black mink queen size bedspread.

In addition, from five to eight pianos will be sold from the pianist's collection, among them a Blüthner concert grand, a 10-foot-long instrument with four strings for each note instead of the usual three, and a Baldwin covered completely in a mosaic of etched mirror tiles. Most of the pianos still belong to the Baldwin company, and it is not clear yet where those proceeds will go.

Other items for sale are a 1977 supercharged Auburn, a hand-built replica of a 1936 model; Liberace's personal jewelry, and contents of the master bedroom suite in Las Vegas, whose ceiling was covered with a replica of Michelangelo's "Creation of Adam" from the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

However, the public will not be able to bid on the performer's famed sequined and bejeweled show costumes and diamond-studded microphone. All materials related to his show life will be saved for the museum in Palm Springs. Nor will the performer's 27 dogs be included; five remain with his housekeeper of 36 years, Gladys Lucky, now 76, and the rest have been taken by friends and relatives.



Liberace in his Las Vegas home in 1985.

Bruce Cockburn's 'Miracle'

By Cynthia Guttman
International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — When Bruce Cockburn started recording in the late '60s, he was determined to fight a perennial Canadian disease: the belief that to be successful in Canada, an artist had to start off by winning approval south of the border.

Seventeen albums later, 41-year-old singer-songwriter Bruce Cockburn has won his bet. Recipient of 10 Juno awards (equivalent of the U.S. Grammy) and the Order of Canada, he has earned a loyal audience on home ground and international acclaim with his poetic lyrics, his virtuosic guitar playing and his modest approach to stardom. His latest album, "Waiting for a Miracle," is a compilation of singles (along with two new songs) released between 1970 and 1987 and is a good introduction to his broad musical range.

From his early days of pastoral folk tunes inspired by cross-country tours to his latest angry political tone set to percussive jazz and rock beats, Cockburn's genre, weaving reggae, blues, rock and folk with lyrics influenced by two of his favorite poets, Allen Ginsberg and Blaise Cendrars, has always escaped neat labeling.

"I've been categorized so many times before that people don't know how to do it anymore," says Cockburn, who admits to not clearly remembering many of his early songs. After dabbling with trumpet and clarinet, he discovered the guitar at 14, attended Berklee School of Music majoring in composition, and returned to Canada, joining two of his contemporaries, Murray McLauchlan and Gordon Lightfoot. Since his first release in 1970, he has recorded on the True North label in Toronto.

When he broke into the American market in 1979 with his vi-



Lyricist Cockburn: "I've been categorized so many times."

brant, catchy single "Wondering Where the Lions Are," Rolling Stone magazine called him "Canada's best-kept secret." Since then, Cockburn's song-poet has been on several world tours while keeping in touch with his home audience. Apart from tours across the country, he often stages benefit concerts for relief agency groups and humanitarian organizations. He tries to personally answer the 50 to 60 fan letters a week. Last year he raised 35,000 Canadian dollars (US \$26,717) for the Haida Indians in their battle to prevent logging on British Columbia's Lyell Island, an issue that inspired the writing of "Stolen Land," a song co-authored by Hugh Marsh, Cockburn's violin accompanist.

In my mind I catch a picture
big black raven in the sky
looking at the ocean — sail reflected
in black eye
sail as white as heron, white like
weathered bones — ram and
guns and smallpox gonna
change the face of home
in this stolen land.

As he prepares a morning cappuccino, Cockburn, with his youth-

ful appearance and his trademark round steel-rimmed glasses, is a careful listener and a serious thinker. His political and human rights convictions have been reached through research and travel, his exploration of sound through a long-time fascination with musical traditions from around the globe. From his home amidst the trendy bistros and artsy street life of one of Toronto's fast-gentrifying neighborhoods, he attempts to keep a low profile.

His political conscience emerged with a gradual conversion to Christianity, rather than from the influence of the '60s. "There was a dim awareness of things, but I was not an activist at all. After becoming Christian, I think I was led to that point where it was obvious that you can't love your neighbor if you can't love your neighbor and watch him get killed at the same time, you know."

His beliefs first spurred several albums exploring the spiritual realm set to jazz acoustics. "Humans" (1980), which followed a separation with his wife, ushered in

a stronger emotional immediacy and personal ambiguity.

You see the extremes of what humans can be
and in that distance some tension is born
energy surging like a storm.

"Inner City Front" (1981) and "The Trouble with Normal" (1983) began a harsher probing of urban civilization. His beat became more distinctively anchored in rock 'n' roll, and his cinematic descriptions more vivid and compressed. The catalyst was a tour in 1983 to Central America as a guest of Oxfam, the international relief organization.

"At that time you still couldn't convince anybody that the CIA was backing the contras," remembers Cockburn. "In Nicaragua there was so much beauty, so much pain, so much unnecessary pain. Everybody suffers in life but it seems ridiculous to see such avoidable suffering." Such feelings are echoed in two of his most original albums, "Stealing Fire" (1984) and "World of Wonders" (1986), which both sold more than 250,000 copies in the United States. His songs — both ballads and rock-based tracks — are imbued with Latin and Caribbean rhythms, his baritone voice stronger and more impassioned than in earlier works. One of his most controversial and internationally successful songs, "If I Had a Rocket Launcher," is a violent reaction to the bombing of a Guatemalan refugee camp where Cockburn talked to survivors. In his more intimate and visionary vein, "Lovers in a Dangerous Time" conveys his characteristic sense of resilience and hope in the face of a world where
you've got to kick at the darkness till
it bleeds daylight
when you're lovers in a dangerous
time.

Since "World of Wonders" and "Waiting for a Miracle," Cockburn continues to cross borders, accommodating increasing commercial demands and finding himself short of time to write. He has just returned from six weeks in Nepal as a guest of the Unitarian Service Committee, a trip likely to influence a few songs to come, as he continues exploring the human condition with his unerring hope:

Somewhere out there is a place that's
cool, where peace and balance
are the rule
working toward a future like some
kind of mystic jewel and waiting
for a miracle.

Bruce Cockburn on tour, Amsterdam Sept. 2; Milan Sept. 6; Duisburg, West Germany, Sept. 11; Cologne Sept. 12.

DOONESBURY



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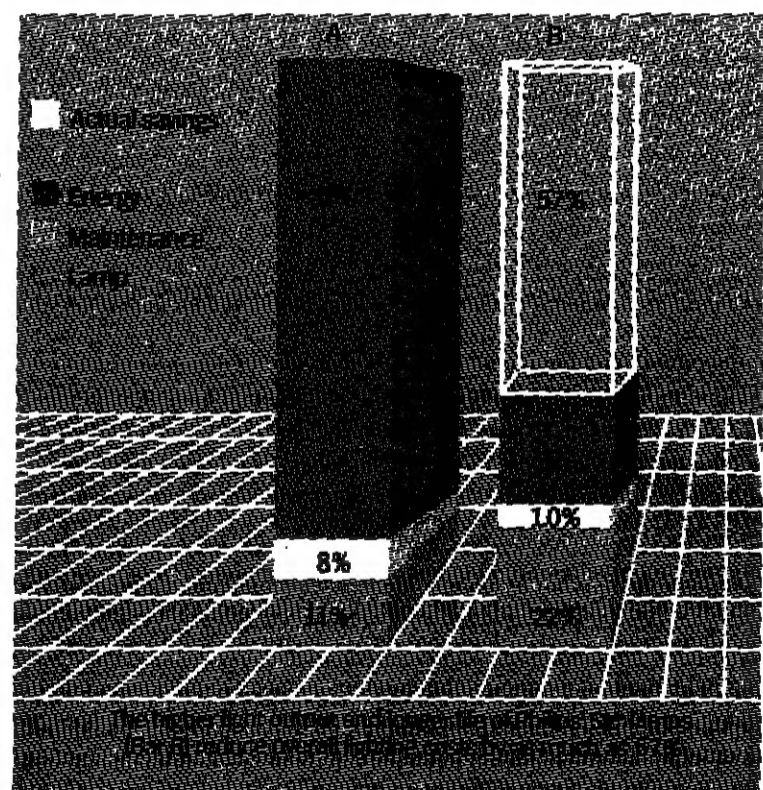


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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Chrysler	108175	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
IBM	107000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	106000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	105000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	104000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	103000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	102000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	101000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	99000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	145,810,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79
184.45	184.45	184.45	+1.46	+0.79

Monday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	372	25
Declined	372	25
Unchanged	372	25
Total Issues	372	25
New Issues	372	25

NASDAQ Index			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Composite	454.77	+1.46	+0.32
Industrials	454.77	+1.46	+0.32
Finance	454.77	+1.46	+0.32
Insurance	454.77	+1.46	+0.32
Utilities	454.77	+1.46	+0.32
Services	454.77	+1.46	+0.32
Transp.	454.77	+1.46	+0.32

AMEX Most Active			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
Amgen	108175	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	107000	100 1/2	100 1/2
Amgen	106000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	105000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	104000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	103000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	102000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	101000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	100000	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amgen	99000	23 1/2	23 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Bonds	100	1.00
Utilities	100	1.00
Industrials	100	1.00

NYSE Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	100	1.00
Declined	100	1.00
Unchanged	100	1.00
Total Issues	100	1.00
New Issues	100	1.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Buy	Sell	Chg.	Chg. %
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50
100	100	1.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	100	1.00

Standard & Poor's Index			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg. %
Industrials	100	1.00	+0.50
Finance	100	1.00	+0.50
Insurance	100	1.00	+0.50
Utilities	100	1.00	+0.50
Services	100	1.00	+0.50
Transp.	100	1.00	+0.50

NASDAQ Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	100	1.00
Declined	100	1.00
Unchanged	100	1.00
Total Issues	100	1.00
New Issues	100	1.00

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Average Rebounds 23.60

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced Monday in moderate trading, helped by a stable dollar and steady bond prices.
The Dow Jones industrial average rose 23.60 points to 2,662.95 after falling 70.15 points last week when investors locked in profits made during a steady run-up in stock prices.
Advances led declines about 5 to 3 among the NYSE issues traded.
Broad-market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.46 to 184.45. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 2.76, ending at 329.80. The price of an average share climbed 34 cents.
Volume rose to about 165.8 million shares from 156.3 million shares on Friday.
Stocks opened mixed and attracted buyers in midmorning, when bonds rallied from early lows. Rising crude oil prices also gave a boost to oil stocks, three of which — Exxon, Chevron and Texaco — are components of the Dow industrial average. Oil prices rose in New York on news that an Iranian speedboat attacked a Kuwaiti-flagged freighter in retaliation for Iraqi weekend attacks on Iranian oil installations.
Traders gave mixed reviews to Monday's performance. Though stocks broadened their advance in late trading, activity was dull, with participation by large institutional investors minimal.
Ohio Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/2 to 23 1/2. Public Service Enterprise Group followed, rising 1/4 to 25 1/4.
Newmont Mining was third, rising 9/16 to 92. Ivanhoe Partners, a company owned by T. Boone Pickens Jr., offered to buy the company for \$95 a share.
Among the oil stocks, Mobil rose 2 1/4 to 53 1/4, Exxon jumped 1 1/4 to 99 1/4, Chevron climbed 1/4 to 58 1/4 and Texaco added 1/4 to 42 1/4.
Schlumberger, trading ex-dividend, rose 1 1/4 to 47 1/4. The company said it sold its Fairchild semiconductor business to National Semiconductor for a combination of common stock and warrants with a guaranteed cash value of about \$122 million and would take a third-quarter loss related to the sale of about \$220 million. National Semiconductor rose 1/4 to 15 1/4.
Elsewhere in the technology sector, Digital Equipment climbed 2 1/4 to 189 1/4, Unisys rose 1/4 to 44 1/4, Hewlett-Packard, which announced new portable computers, jumped 2 1/4 to 66 1/4 and Control Data added 1/4 to 33 1/4.
Blue-chips attracted buyers. General Motors gained 2 1/4 to 92 1/4, IBM rose 1 1/4 to 168 1/4, AT&T added 1/4 to 33 1/4, American Express advanced 1/4 to 37 1/4 and Philip Morris rose 1/4 to 117 1/4.
Prices rose in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Telephonic International was the most active Amex issue, unchanged at 34.
The American Stock Exchange index rose 1.60 to 361.35. The price of an average share gained 7 cents. Advances led declines 370-282 among 902 issues traded. Composite volume was 13,639,400 shares, compared with 13,144,170 Friday.

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	108175	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	107000	100 1/2	100 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	106000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	105000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
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Amgen	101000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	100000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	99000	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/4

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00
100	100	100	1.00

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
U.S. Dollar	1.00
British Pound	1.60
Japanese Yen	160.00
West German Mark	1.80
French Franc	6.50
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	2.20
Swiss Franc	1.75
Australian Dollar	1.50
New Zealand Dollar	1.30
Canadian Dollar	1.00
Mexican Peso	16.67
Argentine Peso	100.00
Brazilian Real	1.00
Chilean Peso	100.00
Colombian Peso	100.00
Costa Rican Colon	100.00
Cuban Peso	100.00
Dominican Peso	100.00
Ecuadorian Dollar	100.00
El Salvador Colon	100.00
Guatemalan Quetzal	100.00
Honduran Lempira	100.00
Indonesian Rupiah	100.00
Israeli Sheqel	100.00
Kenyan Shilling	100.00
Malaysian Ringgit	100.00
Nicaraguan Cordoba	100.00
Peruvian Sol	100.00
Puerto Rican Dollar	100.00
Romanian Leu	100.00
Saudi Riyal	100.00
Singapore Dollar	100.00
South African Rand	100.00
South Korean Won	100.00
Taiwan Dollar	100.00
Thai Baht	100.00
Turkish Lira	100.00
Vietnamese Dong	100.00
Yugoslavian Dinar	100.00

Interest Rates

Rate	Yield
U.S. Treasury	7.00%
10-year Treasury	7.00%
30-year Treasury	7.00%
1-year Treasury	7.00%
3-month Treasury	7.00%
6-month Treasury	7.00%
9-month Treasury	7.00%
12-month Treasury	7.00%
15-month Treasury	7.00%
18-month Treasury	7.00%
21-month Treasury	7.00%
24-month Treasury	7.00%
27-month Treasury	7.00%
30-month Treasury	7.00%
33-month Treasury	7.00%
36-month Treasury	7.00%
39-month Treasury	7.00%
42-month Treasury	7.00%
45-month Treasury	7.00%
48-month Treasury	7.00%
51-month Treasury	7.00%
54-month Treasury	7.00%
57-month Treasury	7.00%
60-month Treasury	7.00%
63-month Treasury	7.00%
66-month Treasury	7.00%
69-month Treasury	7.00%
72-month Treasury	7.00%
75-month Treasury	7.00%
78-month Treasury	7.00%
81-month Treasury	7.00%
84-month Treasury	7.00%
87-month Treasury	7.00%
90-month Treasury	7.00%
93-month Treasury	7.00%
96-month Treasury	7.00%
99-month Treasury	7.00%
102-month Treasury	7.00%
105-month Treasury	7.00%
108-month Treasury	7.00%
111-month Treasury	7.00%
114-month Treasury	7.00%
117-month Treasury	7.00%
120-month Treasury	7.00%
123-month Treasury	7.00%
126-month Treasury	7.00%
129-month Treasury	7.00%
132-month Treasury	7.00%
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153-month Treasury	7.00%
156-month Treasury	7.00%
159-month Treasury	7.00%
162-month Treasury	7.00%
165-month Treasury	7.00%
168-month Treasury	7.00%
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180-month Treasury	7.00%
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213-month Treasury	7.00%
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219-month Treasury	7.00%
222-month Treasury	7.00%
225-month Treasury	7.00%
228-month Treasury	7.00%
231-month Treasury	7.00%
234-month Treasury	7.00%
237-month Treasury	7.00%
240-month Treasury	7.00%
243-month Treasury	7.00%
246-month Treasury	7.00%
249-month Treasury	7.00%
252-month Treasury	7.00%
255-month Treasury	7.00%
258-month Treasury	7.00%
261-month Treasury	7.00%
264-month Treasury	7.00%
267-month Treasury	7.00%
270-month Treasury	7.00%
273-month Treasury	7.00%
276-month Treasury	7.00%
279-month Treasury	7.00%
282-month Treasury	7.00%
285-month Treasury	7.00%
288-month Treasury	7.00%
291-month Treasury	7.00%
294-month Treasury	7.00%
297-month Treasury	7.00%
300-month Treasury	7.00%

Interest Rates

1990	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	
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By ROWENA WHELAN
Bacon

Europe "will not catch up with the rest of the world in the next six months," an economist said.

Mr. Nash said that proposals to shorten the delays include the creation of a supranational clearing agency and an improvement in bilateral links between the exchanges.

[illegible]

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
at 6 1/2 %	3 3/4 %	3 3/4 %	3 3/4 %	9 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	
one	7 1/2 %	3 1/4 %	3 1/4 %	10 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	4 1/2 %
two	7 1/2 %	3 1/4 %	3 1/4 %	10 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	4 1/2 %
three	7 1/2 %	4 1/4 %	3 1/4 %	10 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	4 1/2 %
four	7 1/2 %	4 1/4 %	3 1/4 %	10 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	4 1/2 %

at: Harpen Currency Center, DAK SF, Penn. FF; Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters 1.6000 = 1 SDR; 1 SDR = 33 1/3 FF; 1 FF = 100 Francs (for currency)

by Money Market Aug 31

of States	Class	Prev.
and rate	57%	55%
rate	8%	8%
and funds	6%	6 1/2%
Super 50-129 days	6.51	6.48
in Treasury bills	6.23	6.29
in Treasury bills	6.20	6.23
in CD's	6.71	6.64
in CD's	6.72	6.71

U.S. Money Market Funds

Aug. 31

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: **5.94**

Telero's Interest Rate Index: **6.836**

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telero's.

Asian Dollar Deposits

	Aug. 31
1 month	7 1/2 - 7 3/4
2 months	7 1/2 - 7 3/4
3 months	7 1/2 - 7 3/4
6 months	7 1/2 - 7 3/4
1 year	7 1/2 - 8

Source: Dealers.

	A.M.	P.M.	Aug. 31 Ch'99
Hong Kong		Clad.	
Luxembourg		N.A.	
Paris (12.5 bid)	452.85	453.98	-1.13
Zurich	452.00	454.25	+2.25
London		Clad.	
New York		451.85	-2.45

Luxembourg, Paris and London official close; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Tool Orders Fall
U.S. machine tool orders fell 7 percent to \$162.9 million in

■ U.S. Tool Orders Fall

Exports of metal-cutting tools rose 8.7 percent in July while exports of metal-forming tools rose 56.1 percent.

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

The dollar closed higher in New York trading. Page 13.

changes in the United States to trade in foreign currency futures and options contracts.



Al-Fayed Brings Back Edwardian Look at London Store

By Warren Getler

Harrods' Egyptian-born owner, Mohamed al-Fayed, says the massive restoration project is not for cosmetic reasons alone.

'I want to make it good for the next 100 years.'

— Mohamed al-Fayed

want to modernize the place and make it good for the next 100 years."

"England," Mr. al-Fayed said during a recent interview in his fifth-floor office atop Harrods, "is my second home. I've lived

is my second home. I've lived here for the past 25 years. I want to show my gratitude by correcting over 30 years of neglect at Harrods, particularly during the

Reuters

The music industry fears huge losses of royalties because of home taping and commercial piracy, and has put intense pressure on manufacturers not to sell the equipment outside Japan until copyright issues have

an analyst with Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo. "I would not be at all surprised if other Japanese makers were in the German market in time for Christmas sales."

A spokeswoman for Victor Co. of Japan,

ence that it is important to agree upon copyright protection norms with the "software" producers — in this case, the recording industry.

He said one major problem with DAT is

Analysts added that unlike the United States, where a congressional subcommittee has passed anti-piracy legislation, the European Community has yet to draft any such bills.

Audemars Piguet & Co S.A. 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland

Telex: 25869.
Tel.: 021/20 17 41.



SPORTS

هكذا من الأجر

Joyner En Route to World Heptathlon Mark in Rome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 ROME — Christo Markov of Bulgaria won the triple jump at the world track and field championships Monday with the second-longest leap of all time, while Jackie Joyner-Kersey of the United States launched a first-day attack on her world record in the heptathlon.

Markov's jump of 58 feet 9 1/2 inches (19.92 meters) was a meet

record. She edged teammate Christine Wachtel, timed in 1:55.32, as the East Germans took six medals in the day's finals. Ljubov Churina of the Soviet Union won the bronze, in 1:55.56.

Hellmann, in the women's discus, completed the East bloc sweep with teammate Diana Gansky second at 230-1 and Svetlana Krivonozhko of Bulgaria third at 225-9.

Joyner won the heptathlon 200 meters in 22.95 seconds to push her total for four events to 4,256 points, 111 more than she had at the same stage last summer when she set the world record of 7,158 points. She had set a personal best of 52-6 in the shot put, won the 100 hurdles in 1:29.1 seconds and the high jump at 6-2 1/4, a U.S. heptathlon record.

The only event she did not win Monday was the shot put, taken by Jane Frederick of the United States with a throw of 53-5 1/4.

The seven-event heptathlon ends Tuesday with the long jump.

Joyner's best event, the javelin, her worst, and the 800 meters.

"She had a really good night's sleep last night, and I think she was still sleeping through the first event this morning," the 100 hurdles, said her husband and coach, Bob Kersee.

"I think that jump just woke her up. This is a world championship and right now Jackie is competing against no one but Jackie. She's gotta make Jackie work, she's gotta make Jackie concentrate and focus. If she does that, we'll be O.K."

Edwin Moses of the United States, running on his 32d birthday,

easily qualified for Tuesday's final of the 400-meter hurdles, winning his semifinal in 48.38 seconds. Harold Schmidt of West Germany won his heat in 48.23, just edging Danny Harris of the United States, who was timed in 48.24. Moses began a 122-race winning streak following a loss to Schmidt in 1977, and Harris ended his streak in Madrid in June.

Derek Redmond of Britain set a

meet record of 45.03 in winning his heat of the men's 400-meter run. Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway, the world record-holder in the women's 10,000 meters, easily qualified for Friday's final, finishing fourth in her semifinal at 33:10.37. Kathrin Ullrich of East Germany won a loss to Schmidt in 1977, and Harris ended his streak in Madrid in June.

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In qualifying for the men's hammer final, defending champion Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union had the best throw, 266-8. But Olympic champion Juha Tieninen of Finland failed to qualify.

(AP, UPI)

■ Coghlan Won't Run 5,000

Emmon Coghlan of Ireland will not defend his 5,000-meter title at the world championships because of an injury. The Associated Press reported Monday from London.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the 34-year-old Dubliner, whose distinguished career has been hampered by injuries, had withdrawn because of a back problem that has plagued him most of the summer.

Coghlan tested himself in a relay race in Ireland last Friday but, with no improvement to his back, informed the Irish team of his decision to pull out.

In January, Coghlan was bitten by a dog and had severe tissue damage. Two months later he tripped and fell in the 1,500-meter heats of the World Indoor Championships.

■ 2 Preliminaries Canceled

Smaller-than-expected fields led to the cancellation Monday of first-round heats in the men's 3,000-meter steeplechase and the women's 200-meter dash.

Both the events had been slated for Tuesday, the fourth day of the week-long meet. Instead, organizers said, the steeplechase would start with the semifinals Thursday and the women's 200 with the quarterfinals Tuesday afternoon.



A Busy Weekend for Puckett

Kirby Puckett went 6-for-6 with two home runs and drove in four runs Sunday to spur Minnesota to a 10-6 victory over Milwaukee and a one-game lead in the American League's Western Division. Puckett, 4-for-5 with two homers on Saturday, tied the major league record for total hits in consecutive games set by Pittsburgh's Rennie Stennett Sept. 16-17, 1975. In addition, Puckett leaped above the center field fence to deny Robin Yount a bases-loaded home run in Sunday's sixth inning.

Conny Labe/Photo Associated Press

Expos Come Through in Pinch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 LOS ANGELES — Pinch-hitter Wallace Johnson doubled home two runs with two out in the ninth inning Sunday, sparking the Montreal Expos to their fifth straight victory, 5-4 over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"Wally got a big hit for us again," said Manager Bob Rodgers. "It's the second time on this trip. This team never quits — it's amazing."

Johnson's double to right caught in the tying and winning runs and was his 15th hit in 52 at-bats. "That's my job — to pinch hit to make contact," Johnson said. "Occasionally, they fall in."

Jeff Parrett (5-5) pitched one inning for the victory. Loner Fernandez (11-12) struck out 10 and walked seven in 8 1/2 innings.

Raid Nichols led off the ninth with a single. With one out, Vance Johnson and Bob Rodgers walked safely to lead the bases.

In the ninth, Johnson doubled to score Nichols before Johnson, batting for Parrett, doubled to the right-field corner.

Earlier in the game, the Expos came up empty twice with three men aboard. "Any time you get bases loaded and don't score it's a bummer," said Tim Lincecum, "but it's a team that never feels we're out of a game. Things are going our way now. It seems like we come up in the big hits at the right time."

The defense committed eight er-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ros in the three-game series, but the Montreal bullpen allowed only a run and four hits in 10 innings of work. The Expos won the first two games on tie-breaking extra-inning hits from Mike Fitzgerald and Tom Foley.

Mets 5, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Gary Carter's 11th career grand-slam home run capped a five-run first inning against Rick Reuschel that put New York past the Giants.

Rick Aguilera recorded his second straight victory since coming off the disabled list (strained right elbow ligaments) Aug. 24. He allowed three runs on nine hits in 8 1/2 innings.

Aguilera entered the ninth with a 5-1 lead, but yielded home runs to Will Clark and Bob Brenly. Roger McDowell got the last out.

Padres 6, Phillies 1: In San Diego, right-hander Mark Grant pitched the first complete game of his major league career and Marvell Wynne delivered a homer and triple. Grant (5-7) walked two and struck out six.

Eric Nolas went the distance Saturday; it was the first time the Padres have had consecutive complete games since Aug. 21-22, 1985.

Chris Brown tied his ninth homer of the year and first since Aug. 9 off Kevin Gross (8-12).

Wynne hit a two-run shot in the sixth to make it 6-1.

Royals 11, White Sox 7: In the American League, in Chicago, rookie Kevin Seitzer hit his first career grand-slam and Jamie Quirk drove in four runs to help Kansas City reach the .500 mark.

Quirk's fourth homer of the season capped a five-run sixth, and Seitzer's shot gave the Royals an 11-4 lead in the eighth. Seitzer put reliever Scott Nielsen's first pitch into the center-field bullpen after that's it," said the middle-distance star, who also holds world records in the 1,500-meter, 2,000-meter and two-mile runs. The 5,000 final will be contested on Sunday.

Aouita, 26, nearly pulled out of the championships two weeks ago because of an inflamed tendon. "I had to miss the meets in Cologne and Zurich and I was afraid I'd have to miss the championships," he said. "But the pain is gone now and for the past 10 days I've been training hard. I'm in shape and I'm aiming for a time around 12 minutes, 36 seconds."

On July 29, Aouita was timed in 12:58.39 at Rome's Olympic Stadium to become the first man to run the 5,000 in less than 13 minutes.

"It's a very fast track and it suits me fine," he said. "Frankly, I don't even know who is in the field here and I don't really care. I know what I have to do. My only opponent is the clock, and I've already beaten it here before. So why not again?"

Aouita Aiming For Record in 5,000 Meters

The Associated Press

ROME — Olympic champion Said Aouita of Morocco, in shape again after an injury, said Monday he will try to break his world record in the 5,000 meters at the world track and field championships.

"All I have to do is run to the front of the field and bottle it," he said, the middle-distance star, who also holds world records in the 1,500-meter, 2,000-meter and two-mile runs. The 5,000 final will be contested on Sunday.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	10	10	.500	0
AL West	10	10	.500	0
NL East	10	10	.500	0
NL West	10	10	.500	0

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	10	10	.500	0
AL West	10	10	.500	0
NL East	10	10	.500	0
NL West	10	10	.500	0

Major League Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	10	10	.500	0
AL West	10	10	.500	0
NL East	10	10	.500	0
NL West	10	10	.500	0

Tennis

U.S. Open Draw

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	10	10	.500	0
AL West	10	10	.500	0
NL East	10	10	.500	0
NL West	10	10	.500	0

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AL East	10	10	.500	0
AL West	10	10	.500	0
NL East	10	10	.500	0
NL West	10	10	.500	0

Transition

Baseball

U.S. Open Draw

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	10	10	.500	0
AL West	10	10	.500	0
NL East	10	10	.500	0
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Graf: Is the New Reign at Hand?

By Roy S. Johnson
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tennis history, like those who study the reigns of kings, emperors, presidents and dictators, derive an almost diabolical pleasure from chronicling the fall of the monarchs who rule the world. That is especially true of those chronicling the women's circuit, which has been ruled since 1975 by Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert.

Just a five-month stint by Tracy Austin in 1980 interrupted their reign; neither Navratilova or Evert has held the top ranking for 12 years.

That's a long time to wait for one monarch, perhaps even one, that could signify the beginning of a new reign. The process already begun, and 18-year-old Graf appears poised to ascend the throne.

Armed with a powderkeg forehand and guided by an unrelenting West German has leapt ahead of the women's circuit, which has been ruled since 1975 by Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert.

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But both Navratilova, seeded second in the open, and Evert were making complimentary remarks on concession speeches. "I still look to win every tournament I play," said Evert. "I'm just calling it a temporary setback," said Navratilova. "I don't think the rankings will stay that way forever. I know how the computer works. I need to play Steffi and I need to beat her."

There's little debate among the women as to why it was Graf, and not one of the other promising youngsters, who finally broke the Navratilova-Evert stranglehold on the top ranking. Many blame the presence of Team Graf — the player, her father and coach, Peter Graf, and practice partner Pavel Slovic of Czechoslovakia, a former player on the men's tour.

"Besides her talent and her head, I think she's been molded into being No. 1," said Navratilova. "Everything has been done for her. She had top coaching, health care, training and athletic facilities since day one. At 18, she's practicing three and four hours a day, every day. I couldn't do that because I didn't have the facilities."

Yet in a larger sense, Graf may simply be a product of her predecessors, combining the youthful resolve of players like Austin, Andrea Jaeger and Evert in her teens, and the training techniques unveiled by Billie Jean King and Navratilova, who put together an entourage that helped in the pursuit of the top.

It has also helped that Graf is still growing. At 5-foot-10 and about 120 pounds (1.77 meters, 54.4 kilograms), she's perhaps the tour's most overpowering hitter.

"Two years ago she was just one of the other little girls running around," said the fifth-seeded Steffi. "Now she's a strong woman. That helps the pace of her shots. Nobody hits the ball as hard. And you used to be able to rest on her serve, but now she sees you right to 12 times a match. There's not one moment on the court when you're at ease. If she keeps filling out like I did then we'd all better watch out."

It has been nearly a year since Navratilova and Graf met in the semifinals of the 1986 open and produced one of the most stirring matches in memory. Navratilova, who was seeded first, reaffirmed her status with an enthralling three-set victory in which the final two sets were decided by tiebreakers. Should they meet again there will be one subtle, but possibly crucial difference.

Navratilova's only victory in matches against Graf this year was final at Wimbledon) was as much by emotion as skill. "She's a champion," Navratilova said. "She's a very good person, even though at point I don't know her well. I feel determination. That doesn't mean with too many people."

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